life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny are nay they do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy extraction of that living Intellect that bred them

—John

Prof RAMESHWAR SHARMA
Principal & Controller

N K MATHUR
Librarian

THE SEVENTH YEAR

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Five wonderful yea Time build ime creat For m child
i ll b ng he lth f schooling For my f m l securi y may be th
ha d work home ll our own!

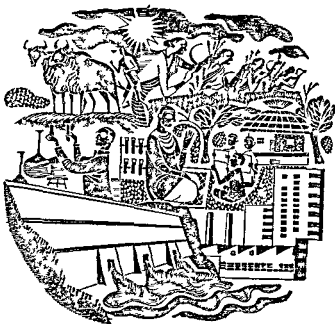
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a pledge to posterity





Lipton Limited



Independence Day 1954

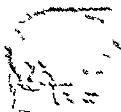


Preface

The Seventh Year *outlines the more important achievements of the Central and State Governments between April* 1953 *and March* 1954 *The first part deals with the activities of the Centre and the second with those of the States*

A number of schemes and projects started under the Five Year Plan have already begun to bear fruit and the completion of others is within sight

The activities of the Centre have been grouped under four heads social, economic internal and external The scope of the publication being large, the subjects have of necessity had to be treated briefly

















Contents

THE CENTRE

THE STATES

1 SOCIAL

EDUCATION

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The Government of India have on the recommendation of the third meeting of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti held on September 26 1953 approved the scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the Eastern States of the Union including Assam Manipur Orissa Tripura and West Bengal A grant of Rs 60 000 has been sanctioned to the Hindustani Culture Society at Allahabad for the compilation of a standard English Hindi Dictionary on the lines of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* A dictionary of words common to Hindi and the other Indian languages is also being compiled

During the current year the number of centres where classes are conducted in Hindi rose from three to eight About 600 students attended these classes Provisional lists of technical terms in Hindi relating to Mathematics Botany Physics Chemistry and Social Science for use in secondary schools were published and circulated to the State Governments Universities etc For the propagation of Hindi particularly in the non Hindi speaking areas an extra sum of Rs 3 96 000 has been added to the Rs 5 lakh provided earlier under the Five Year Plan

UNIVERSITY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The University Grants Commission was constituted in

November 1953 with Dr S S Bhatnagar as its Chairman The Commission will act as an expert body and advise the Central Government on problems connected with the co ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in the Universities An important function of the Commission will be to enquire into the financial needs of the Universities and to advise the Central Government on the allocation of funds for grants in aid

A committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has been appointed to review the progress in the execution of the recommendations of the University Education Commission The committee drew up a list of priorities which has been endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting in February 1954 Special mention may also be made of the institution of a scheme of research scholarships in the humanities

In the field of technical education the programme of development undertaken during 1947-48 on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education is in the last stages of execution The Council has on the recommendation of the Seven Man Committee drawn up a new plan to improve and expand technical education at all levels This plan contemplates (a) the development of facilities for post graduate courses advanced training and research (b) the improvement of facilities for instruction in engineering and technology at the under graduate level (c) the provision of facilities for part time courses refresher courses at various levels courses in co-operation with industry and other forms of training and (d) the provision of adequate facilities for training in certain special fields such as printing technology industrial administration business management etc

The Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur had 750 students during 1953 54 the number is expected to rise to 1 103 in 1954 55 A programme for the expansion of the

Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore involving an expenditure of Rs 175 lakh has almost been completed

ART AND CULTURE

The Government have been devoting considerable attention to the development of art and culture In pursuance of the decision to establish a national cultural trust a National Academy of Dance Drama and Music (Sangeet Natak Akadami) has been set up while the creation of a National Academy of Letter (Sahitva Akadami) is well under way Also a re olution for the creation of a National Academy of Art (Lalit Kala Akadami) has been passed by the Government For housing the National Gallery of Art Jaipur House has been acquired

A sum of Rs 12 000 was paid to Shankar s Weekly for the International Exhibition of children s paintings and drawings held at New Delhi in January 1954

The Government have also accepted a programme for financial assistance to needy but meritorious men of letters in the various Indian languages

INTER CULTURAL RELATIONS

During the year under review provision for cultural relations was made under two separate heads (1) general cultural activities and (2) provision made especially at the instance of the Prime Minister to increase existing internal and external cultural activities

An exhibition which was sent to the U S A has since visited Canada Cultural delegations from the U S S R and Afghanistan have also visited this country It is proposed to exchange paintings done by Indian and Japanese children An exhibition of painting was sent to the U S S R and other European countries The Indian council for Cultural Relations is to continue its programme for the exchange of

University teachers with foreign countries as well as visits by troupes of artistes to foreign countries

MODIFIED SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME

Under the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme 24 persons were selected in 1953 54 During 1954 55 it is proposed to send 25 more teachers from Universities and comparable institutions A provision of Rs 2 45 700 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954 55 to meet the expenditure on this account

INDO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION SCHEME

In 1952 53 the Government of India accepted 50 free studentships for post graduate studies at German Univer sities and Institutes and 100 apprenticeships for practical training in German industries under the Indo German Industrial Co-operation Scheme As a reciprocal measure the Government of India awarded ten fellowships to German students for the study of Indian languages Religion and Philosophy at Indian Universities and Institutes

SCHOLARSHIPS

A provision of Rs 40 lakh has been made in the budget for 1953 54 for scholarships to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Because of the large number of bona fide applications this sum was found to be inadequate and another Rs 22 lakh have been made avail able

FELLOWSHIPS TO FRENCH STUDENTS

A scheme of reciprocal scholarships has been instituted in order to reciprocate the gestures of goodwill made by several foreign Governments in awarding scholarships to Indian nationals for study in their countries Accordingly

the Government of India decided in 1953 54 to revive the *ad hoc* scheme of fellowships to French nationals sanctioned in 1949 50 Under the scheme six fellowships tenable for a period of two years have been awarded to French nationals for teaching and research at Indian Universities For 1953 54 a provision of Rs 28 500 was made and for the year 1954 55 a provision of Rs 20 000 has been made on this account

SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

The first Conference of the Permanent Indian National Commission for UNESCO was held at New Delhi from January 9 to 14 1954 The Conference was attended by delegates of the National Commissions of Afghanistan Egypt Indonesia Iran Japan and other countries The conference reviewed the policies and programmes of UNESCO and made far reaching recommendations for the orientation of UNESCO s programmes to meet the urgent requirements of the Asian and African countrie

At the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held during 1953 India was represented by a delegation led by Dr S Radhakrishnan Vice President of India The Government of India also participated in the 16th International Conference on Public Education held in July 1953 at Geneva The Conference discussed educational progress in the various countries of the world and examined the organisation curricula and other detail of the educational systems of the participating countries

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

A provision of Rs 1 98 75 000 has been made for implementing schemes for basic and social education under the Five Year Plan In the sphere of social education several new projects have been taken up

The establishment of the Bureau of Textbook Research

and bureaus for educational and vocational guidance at the Centre and in the States are also among the new schemes

The Social Welfare Board has been set up with Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh as its Chairman The Board is intended to stimulate and co ordinate the activities of the various bodies working for social welfare and to give financial assistance to clearing organisations A comprehensive pro gramme for physical education and youth welfare has also been prepared and is to be implemented with the co opera tion of the State Governments Universities and voluntary organisations

The report of the Secondary Education Commission was published in September 1953 It is expected that some of the more important recommendations will be implemented during the coming academic year

In co operation with the Ford Foundation a team of four foreign and four Indian educationists was deputed to make a detailed comparative study of the systems of secondary education in India Europe and the U S A with special reference to the methods of training teachers and the reconstruction of curricula

Another important development in the field of secondary education was the institution of a headmasters seminar-cum holiday camp About 50 headmasters from 25 States participated in the seminar cum holiday camp and drew up a programme of reforms for their schools Programmes for encouraging training colleges to undertake research on spe cific problems have also been finalised They will be implemented during the coming year

Among the many publications issued by the Ministry two of the more important were *Gandhian Outlook and Technique* and the *Progress of Education in India* (1947 52) Mention may also be made of *Provisional Lists of Technical Terms in Hindi for Secondary Schools UNESCO Projects*

in India All India Report of Social Education (1947 51) and Teachers' Handbook of Social Education

With a view to encouraging more extensive u e of audio-visual aids in educational institutions the second three month course for training candidates in direct methods for the production of simple audio-visual aids was organised by the Ministry in co-operation with UNESCO at Mysore from March to May 1953 A sum of Rs 65 000 was provided in the budget estimates for 1953-54 for the activities of the audio visual unit of the Ministry

The National Archives of India have made considerable progre s in the acquisition of records granting of research facilities to scholars and the provision of facilities for training in archive An allotment of Rs 7 93 700 for 1953 54 was placed at the disposal of this Department

The Department of Archaeology has sanctioned R 44 26 lakh for its activities during this year All monuments of national importance in Part B States have been taken over by the Department and two new circles have been created for this purpo e at a cost of Rs 6 99 lakh

The Department of Anthropology has completed its final reports on community life at two centres in Southern Bengal A um of Rs 7 13 000 has been provided for this Departmen

HEALTH

The Directorate General of Health Services controls medical and public health activities and offers the necessary advice on the e matters to the Health Ministry

Central Council of Health

A Central Council of Health consisting of the Central Health Minister (as Chairman) and the Health Ministers of States was established in August 1952 It considers and recommends policies on matters concerning all aspects of

health environmental hygiene nutrition health education and the promotion of facilities for training and research etc

Health Minister s Discretionary Grant

A provision of Rs 3 lakh is made every year for aid to organisations engaged in research work and the provision of medical relief During the current year grants were sanctioned for research on leprosy treatment of tuberculo is the provision of relief to the blind child welfare the purchase of hospital equipment and medicines for some private medical institutions the construction of buildings for private medical institutions and welfare centres and the provision of mobile dispensaries

Health Minister s Welfare Fund

This Fund is meant for the establishment of medical and health institutions aid to existing medical and health institutions whether in cash or kind and the promotion of social welfare

Health Service for Government Employees

The scheme for a Contributory Health Service for Government employees has been drawn up with a view to providing better medical facilities for all classes of Central Government ervants

REORGANISATION OF HOSPITALS

The Mental Hospital at Ranchi vill now be under the direct control and management of the Central Government and a provi ion of Rs 15 19 400 has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1954 55 The scheme for reorganis ing the hospital is included in the Five Year Plan

The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home at New Delhi was taken over by the Government of India from the New Delhi Municipal Committee on January 1 1954 The Hospital and Nursing Home is to be expanded

The Safdarjang Hospital which was functioning as an annexe of the Irwin Hospital at New Delhi under the administrative control of the Delhi State Government was also taken over by the Government of India on March 1 1954 A V D Training Centre and a physiotherapy unit are being established in this hospital

Pending a decision on the question of taking over the Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay the Government of India have agreed to pay the hospital a grant of Rs 1 00 000 for a period of three years beginning from 1953 54 The hospital will be administered by a governing body on which there will be two representatives of the Government of India

All India Mental Health Institute

The Government of India have decided to establish an All India Mental Health Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs 1 8 lakh non recurring and a recurring expenditure of Rs 1 365 lakh The Government of Mysore will contribute towards the extension of the existing hospital buildings and the purchase of equipment The Institute is expected to start functioning shortly

Contributions to International Red Cross

In response to the appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross it has been decided to increase India s annual contribution to Rs 75 000 In appreciation of the work being done by the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva a contribution of Rs 50 000 was made by the Government of India during 1952 53

HEALTH EDUCATION

The scheme of health education with the aid of cinemas posters folders etc is intended to help the citizen to develop a sense of public and personal hygiene

It is now proposed to expand the programme for health

education by establishing a permanent Central Health Education Bureau

Training and Research

With a view to training displaced girls and women for employment in useful occupations a scheme for training them as nurses has been started by the Ministry of Rehabilitation The training will be given in hospitals attached to the relief camps at Faridabad and Rajpura and also in the Lady Hardinge Hospital and St Stephens Hospital at Delhi

Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute

A diploma course in tubercular diseases has been started at the newly established Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi University The Institute is financed entirely by the Government of India

College of Nursing

Nineteen students for the B Sc (Hons) and fifteen students for the post certificate course were admitted to the college in 1953 The college will eventually become a part of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences

Malaria Institute of India

Research on the various aspects of malaria control is one of the main functions of the Institute The cour e for medical officers at the Institute previously held for six weeks has been extended to 12 weeks These courses are attended by candidates nominated by the State Governments During the year under review 22 medical officers (including two WHO nominees from Afghanistan) and 133 Malaria Inspectors (including 11 from Nepal) were trained A course of training for malaria engineers was also conducted

Indian Pharmacopoeia

The term of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee which was due to expire on November 23 1953 has been extended for a further period of one year Dr B N Ghosh

Professor of Pharmacology at the R G Kar Medical College at Calcutta was appointed the new Chairman

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

India has been a member of the World Health Organisation since its inception in 1948 The WHO has established a Regional Office for South East Asia in New Delhi

During 1953 the World Health Organisation awarded 28 fellowships to Indian personnel employed in various projects launched by the WHO or the Government of India

United Nations Children s Emergency Fund

The UNICEF is an agency of the United Nations which organises health programmes for expectant and nursing mothers as well as children The assistance is normally in the form of equipment and supplies The Government of India contributed Rs 15 lakh in 1953 and propose to contribute an equal amount during the current year

Family Planning

Three experimental units two in Delhi and one in Ramanagaram in the Mysore State have been started to conduct pilot studies in the use of the rhythm or safe period method of family planning The results of the studies are expected sometime during 1954

Anti T B Activities

The B C G vaccination programme which was started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign WHO and UNICEF has been expanded The mass B C G campaign has been extended to 21 States and it is soon expected to cover the remaining States Up to the end of December 1953 25 6 million persons had been tested and approximately eight million were vaccinated with B C G With the expansion of the B C G vaccine programme the laboratory at Guindy has been called upon to supply larger quantities of vaccine and tuberculin to the variou

States The laboratory is also supplying vaccine to Malaya Singapore Burma and Ceylon A new building for the B C G Vaccine Laboratory at Guindy is under construction A T B Hospital at Mehrauli started functioning in July 1953 and another at Bhopal was to start functioning from May 1954

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

Legislation has been passed to control and regulate the professions of nursing dentistry and pharmacy The Central Nursing Dental and Pharmaceutical Councils have also been constituted

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Bill of 1953 was introduced in the Council of States in December 1953 and passed by the Council in February 1954 The Bill seeks to control the advertise ment of drugs and to prohibit the advertisement of reme dies alleged to possess magic qualities

The Food Adulteration Bill of 1952 which was intro duced in Parliament has passed through the Select Committee stage It provides inter alia for (1) a Central Food Laboratory to which food samples can be referred for expert opinion in disputed cases (2) a Central Committee for Food Standards consisting of representatives of Central and State Governments to advise on matters arising from the administration of the Act and (3) the vesting in the Cen ral Government of the rule making power regarding standards of quality for articles of food and certain other matters

REHABILITATION

The all India census of 1951 placed the number of displaced persons in this country including those both from West and East Pakistan at 72 95 lakh Since then another 6 55 lakh persons have migrated from East Pakistan bringing the total to 79 5 lakh

RURAL RESETTLEMENT

The agriculturists among the displaced persons from West Pakistan have almost entirely been rehabilitated In addition to the allotment of land loans have been advanced to deserving people for the purchase of seeds bullocks imple ments etc By the end of 1953 54 loans to the value of Rs 9 1 crore will thus have been distributed

The total number of displaced families of agriculturists and non agriculturists from East Pakistan who have been settled in the rural areas of the Eastern region is 2 92 lakhs It is estimated that by the end of 1953 54 a sum of Rs 9 62 crore will have been advanced to them in the form of loans for housing purchase of agricultural implements etc

URBAN RESETTLEMENT

About 24 7 lakh displaced persons from West Pakistan have been accommodated in 3 79 lakh houses Also 27 000 evacuee shops and 2 000 industrial establishments have been allotted to them and 32 000 new shops have been built in various towns

The Government have allotted plots and advanced loans for building purposes to displaced persons from East Pakistan By the end of October 1953 2 58 lakh houses had either been completed or were still under con truction

It has been estimated that by the end of 1953 54 a sum of Rs 13 34 crore will have been spent in the form of sub sidies and loans on various housing schemes

LOANS

There are three categories of loans advanced to displaced persons (1) loans advanced by State Governments to dis placed persons who seek to set up in private business these have however been confined to the residents of new town ships (2) loans advanced by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration (3) loans given to industrialists for setting

up new industries in new townships Furthermore in order to enable displaced persons to secure gainful employment they have been found jobs in the Government and with private employers yet others have benefited from the technical and vocational training schemes organised by the Government

EDUCATION

Assistance has been given to displaced students through concessions and grants Also educational facilities have been expanded through the establishment of new institutions and aid to existing ones During 1953 54 Rs 1 crore have been spent on the education of displaced students from West Pakistan and about Rs 28 lakh on that of students from East Pakistan

RELIEF

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Since all the relief camps were closed during 1950 51 the provision of relief is now confined only to unattached women and children the old and infirm Financial assistance is also given to those suffering from tuberculosis Facilities for medical aid have been provided in some colonies

Unattached women and children and the old and infirm living in Homes and Infirmaries whose claims for compensation have been verified are accorded a priority in the matter of payment They have been told that they could either stay on in the Homes and Infirmaries if they so wished in which case the expenditure on their maintenance will be deducted from the compensation due to them By the end of 1953 54 a sum of Rs 3 crore will have been paid as compensation

Displaced persons from East Pakistan

Camps are still being run for displaced persons from

East Pakı tan At the begınnıng of 1953 54 there were about 89 000 people ın these camps excludıng the permanent ınmates By January 1954 thıs figure had come down to 79 075 Relıef ıs also beıng provıded to 40 000 unattached women and chıldren and old and ınfirm persons A sum of Rs 2 9 crore wıll be spent on relief measures durıng 1953 54

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

Maıntenance allowances are beıng paıd to about 14 000 dısplaced persons from West Pakıstan who because of old age ınfirmıty ıllness etc have been unable to earn a lıvıng and have depended on ıncomes from urban ımmovable property ın West Pakıstan

An expendıture of about Rs 120 lakh had been ıncurred on theır maıntenance by December 1953 These persons constıtute one of the categorıes whıch have been accorded hıgh prıorıty under the Interım Compensatıon Scheme A few hundred have already been paıd compensatıon and theır allowances have been stopped When compensatıon has been paıd to the others also the payment of maıntenance allowance wıll be dıscontınued

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

The scheme for the payment of compensatıon to dıs placed persons from West Pakıstan whose claıms have been verıfied cannot be finalısed untıl ıt ıs known ıf an agreement on evacuee property can be concluded wıth Pakıstan

Meanwhıle however an ınterım scheme applıcable to certaın types of dısplaced persons has been sanctıoned

A specıal organısatıon has been set up for the payment of compensatıon Under the Interım Compensatıon Scheme claımants belongıng to certaın categorıes have been gıven hıgh prıorıty The scheme provıdes for cash payments durıng 1953 54 to those ın receıpt of maıntenance allowances

inmates of Homes and Infirmaries and those receiving gratu tous relief outside the Homes Payments totalling Rs 42 5 lakh have been made to over 1 300 such persons The ownership of over 6 000 mud huts valued at Rs 18 lakh has been transferred to the occupants of the huts in lieu of cash payments under the Interim Compensation Scheme Over 18 000 priority claimants are living in the 27 new colonies built by the Government under the scheme Also as a first step towards the quasi permanent allotment of accommodation the properties have been evaluated Priority claimants occupying evacuee or Government built houses have been exempted from the payment of rent from November 1 1953

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

As a result of the discussions at Karachi in July and August 1953 the implementation of a number of items of the Movable Property Agreement has been agreed upon The agreement relates to the removal and disposal of house hold and personal belongings of evacuees now with the Custodians or with friends or acquired for purposes of reha bilitation the restoration of seized movable property the removal of buried treasures the transfer of the proceeds of sales and movable property already deposited with the Cus todians and the transfer of Post Office Savings Bank accounts and postal parcels

LABOUR

LEGISLATION

Two important legislative measures were enacted dur ing the year viz the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act of 1953 and the Employees Provident Funds (Amend ment) Act of 1953 The former provides for the payment of compensation to workmen in the event of lay off or re trenchment The provisions of the Act relating to lay off were also to be applied to the plantation industry from

April 1 1954 The Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Act of 1953 was enacted to remove certain defects and administrative difficulties in the working of the Act

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees Provident Funds Act applies to employees engaged in the manufacture of cement cigarettes electrical as well as mechanical and general engineering goods printing paper and textiles and the iron and steel industry The Act however is applicable only if there are 50 or more persons employed in a particular factory It does not apply to factories owned by the Government or local bodies and those established less than three years ago The total provident fund contributions collected from the unexempted factorie by the end of December 1953 were Rs 6 49 crore The contributions will be used for the Industrial Housing Scheme

The Scheme will be extended to cover other industries after adequate experience has been gained in working it

At present there are about 6 63 323 subscribers to the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes and by October 31 1953 12 287 employees had been paid provident fund dues amounting to Rs 11 78 441

The Employees State Insurance Scheme of 1949 was extended to several industrial areas in the Punjab namely Amritsar Batala Ludhiana Jullundur Bhiwani Abdullapur-Jagadhri and Ambala on May 7 1953 Preparations have been made to implement the Scheme in the city of Calcutta and the district of Howrah Steps are also being taken to introduce it in Nagpur Coimbatore and some towns in Madhya Bharat

Rates of minimum wages in agricultural employment have been fixed to cover the whole of the Patna Division in

Bihar employees working in organised farms of 50 acres or more in the districts of Sultanpur Partabgarh Azamgarh Bana Barabanki Jaunpur Rae Bareli Faizabad Hamirpur Ballia Ghazipur and Jalgaun in Uttar Pradesh the entire States of Ajmer Bilaspur Coorg Delhi Himachal Pradesh Kutch PEPSU Punjab Rajasthan Mysore and Tripura and the districts of Sidhi in Vindhya Pradesh Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in West Bengal and Cachar in Assam

A Board called the Madras Dock Labour Board was set up in July 1953 to administer the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme of 1952

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The number of labour disputes and the number of man-days lost from January 1953 to October 1953 was 818 and 25 53 529 respectively

In all 18 industrial disputes concerning mines major ports railways and banking and insurance companies were referred to the Standing Tribunals at Dhanbad and Calcutta Besides these 12 other disputes were referred to State Government Tribunals and one dispute to an *ad hoc* Tribunal

Workers who had lost employment when some of the tea gardens in Assam and West Bengal were closed down were either re employed in new gardens or provided with alternative employment

LABOUR WELFARE

Coal Mines

The budget of the Coal Mines Lab ur Welf nd for the year 1953 54 provided for an ex re 0 000 under the General Welfare Acco 2 der the Housing Account Measures e th

and the provision of medical care and treatment accounted for a major part of the expenditure under the General Welfare Account In addition the following schemes have been sanctioned for the welfare of colliery workers —

(1) Multi purpose centres for providing educational recreational and other facilities at an estimated cost of Rs 3 02 000

(2) Four women s welfare centres in the Bihar coal fields and one centre combined with a maternity and child welfare centre in the Hyderabad coal fields

(3) One education centre each for the Chanda and Talchar coal fields and six for the Bihar coal fields

(4) Ten radio sets at a cost of Rs 700 each with arrangements for extra loudspeakers to be installed at the multi purpose institutes in the Jharia Raniganj Talchar and Sambalpur coal fields and three radio sets for workers in the Chanda coal fields

(5) The purchase of an out board motor at a cost of Rs 3 000 for providing transport to coal miners working in the Sasti Colliery in Hyderabad

(6) A grant in aid of Rs 15 lakh and a loan of Rs 30 lakh from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been given to the Government of Bihar for a water supply scheme to improve the existing facilities

(7) Another course of training for 50 attendants at creeches and a rehabilitation centre in the Central Hospital at Dhanbad for giving assistance to disabled miners and for training them for alternative employments

A revised housing scheme under which a loan as well as a subsidy would be granted to those owners of collieries who build houses for miners has been prepared

Mica Mines

The activities of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund cover the mica mines in Bihar Andhra Rajasthan and Ajmer The annual budget of the Fund provides for an

expenditure of Rs 13 90 000 Rs 4 33 000 Rs 1 26 000 and Rs 44 000 respectively for welfare measures in those States The question of introducing welfare measures in the mica mines in Bombay Mysore Travancore Cochin Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh is under consideration The mica miners have been provided with medical educational recreational and housing facilities similar to those of colliery workers

GENERAL WELFARE

Thirty labour officers of the Central and State Governments were trained in social work during 1953 54 under the Short Term Social Welfare Work Course conducted by the Calcutta University All labour officers working under the various Ministries of the Central Government are now under a central pool

As a first step towards the abolition of the Kangani system of recruiting labour in the plantations in South India the State Governments of Madras Travancore Cochin Mysore and Coorg have been requested to adopt certain measures for checking the evils of the system

As a result of inspections and measures to enforce the provisions of the Mines Act of 1952 there has been a marked decrease in the rate of accidents in the Hyderabad coal mines and in the Kolar gold mines

Effective measures have also been taken to prevent fatal accidents in the mines A revised draft of a unified code of rules for all types of mines has been prepared under the Mines Act of 1952

FACTORY INSPECTION

Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance the Government of India have obtained the services

of a team of experts for organising productivity studies in selected industries and for introducing improved systems of payment by results During the first period of six month the experts were able to demonstrate both to the management and the trade unions how even with a short course of training results could be achieved quickly by training local staff in the fundamentals of work study and productivity techniques

A Central Labour Institute is to be set up in Bombay The Institute will function as a socio economic laboratory and a centre for specialised training in labour problems and will also provide a common platform for all groups concerned with the well being of the industrial community

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

The results of the first stage of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry viz the General Village Survey were published in a monograph entitled *Agricultural Wages in India (Volumes I and II)*

The reports on the second and third stages of the Enquiry viz the General Family Survey and the Intensive Family Survey respectively as well as reports on States and on essential statistics are yet to be published

LABOUR INVESTIGATION

A technical monograph on the Cost of Living Index Numbers in India was prepared during the year Enquiries into the conditions of labour in the cashew nut processing industry the economic and social status of women workers in India and the building and construction industry were also conducted

LABOUR CONFERENCES

The Government of India continued to take an active

part in the work of the International Labour Organisation Among the more important international conferences and meetings to which the Government of India sent delegations may be mentioned the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June 1953 the Second Asian Regional Conference at Tokyo in December 1953 and the Asian Maritime Conference at Nuwara Eliya in Ceylon in October 1953

National labour conferences and committee meetings convened during 1953 54 included the 13th Session of the Standing Labour Committee at New Delhi in July 1953 the 13th Session of the Indian Labour Conference at Mysore in January 1954 and the fifth meeting of the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour at New Delhi in February 1954

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The technical assistance received during the year included expert advice fellowships and research equipment

Expert Assistance

Under various technical assistance schemes ten foreign experts have been deputed to assist the Labour Ministry with schemes concerning industrial hygiene social security and productivity studies and two additional experts for projects relating to the promotion of vocational training in the plantation areas as well as training within industry techniques

Fellowships

Thirty one officials from Central and State Governments and employers and workers organisations were sent abroad for training in subjects such as systems of payment by results and productivity low cost housing and construction technical and vocational training labour relations industrial hygiene labour statistics etc

Equipment

Equipment worth Rs 1 65 lakh from the Point Four Scheme formed part of the project of expert assistance

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

The Report of the Shiva Rao Committee on the future of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment has been submitted to the Government Nine employment exchanges at Bijnor Bulandshahr Etawah Fatehgarn Lakhimpur Kheri Mathura Mirzapur Muzafarnagar and Sitapur have been closed during the year Four new exchanges at Dalton ganj Lahria Serai Willingdon Island and Thana have been opened In all one hundred and twenty ix employment exchanges were functioning at the end of 1953 There were 5 22 360 applicants on the registers at the end of December 1953 as compared with 4 37 571 at the end of 1952 About 11 218 displaced persons were employed during 1953 Eight thousand and one hundred retrenched Government employees of whom 4 137 were ex Central Government employees and 3 963 were ex State Government employees were also employed through the employment exchanges About 28 040 Scheduled Caste and 3 203 Scheduled Tribe applicants were placed in employment through exchanges and there were 47 428 Scheduled Caste and 3 593 Scheduled Tribe applicants on the registers seeking employment assistance at the end of the year

A staff training course was held at the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment for Employment Officers 16 Officers received their initial training

Training Centres

Three training centres namely the Industrial Training Institute in Delhi the Rogers Shorthand School at Calcutta and the Industrial Training Centre for Women at Madras were closed during 1953 The total number of training institutes/centres in operation at the end of December

1953 was 59 training was being imparted in 32 technical trades and 23 vocational trades

Fifty two displaced persons in Uttar Pradesh and 463 in West Bengal completed their training under the scheme of apprenticeship training for displaced persons

About two hundred persons completed their training at the Central Training Institute for Instructors at Koni Bilaspur

2 ECONOMIC

FINANCE

The Mini try of Finance administers the finances of the Central Government and deals with all financial matters that affect the country as a whole It raises the central revenues and controls the expenditure of the entire Central Government it also regulates the taxation and borrowing policies of the Government Furthermore it deals with problems connected with banking and currency and is required to ensure the most profitable utilisation of the country s foreign exchange With this end in view it undertakes a variety of measures in close consultation with the Central Ministries

The Ministry is composed of two Departments one dealing with the Revenue and Expenditure and the other with the Budget and Economic Affairs

The Department of Revenue and Expenditure is composed of three main divisions the Revenue Division known as the Central Board of Revenue the Civil Expenditure Division and the Defence Expenditure Division

REVENUE DIVISION

It formulates policies bearing on direct and indirect taxation in the Central field and is besides responsible for their administration By virtue of a statute it is also

invested with appellate authority in regard to appeals under the Custom and Union Excise laws It also issues instructions and directions for the proper administration of the income tax and its function in this sphere is mostly one of co ordination It has certain original and appellate authority under the Income tax Act The Estate Duty Act which became operative from October 15 1953 will be administered by the Income tax Department Under the Estate Duty Act of 1953 the Central Board of Revenue will also be an appellate authority and be competent to hear appeals about the valuation of property and determination of the liabilities under the Act It will also have the authority to refer any point of law arising from the appellate orders of the Board to the High Court

A short training course was held in Delhi in order to explain the provisions of the Estate Duty Act to the officers of the Income tax Department It was attended by about 45 selected officers from all over India As the Estate Duty Act is very similar to and based on the same law in the U K it has been decided to depute six officers to the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan for training in the administration of the Estate Duty Act

Among the important developments in this Division the following may be mentioned

Income tax

The term of the Income tax Investigation Commission has been extended to December 31 1955 Out of the 1 668 cases referred to the Commission till December 31 1953 1 031 involving concealed incomes amounting to Rs 45 crore have been disposed of and the investigation of the remaining cases is being completed The assessment of these incomes and the recovery of the taxes on them are now in progress

The scheme for voluntary disclosures of concealed incomes which was announced at the end of May 1951 remained open till October 22 1951 The incomes thus

disclosed now amount to Rs 80 crore In addition to the revenue it has brought in the scheme has considerably improved the relations between the as essee and the Income tax Department

Central Excise

Between January and November 1953 21 082 instances of infringement of various customs regulations were dis covered and the value of the goods involved was Rs 67 36 371

Anti Smuggling Measures

Measures to prevent smuggling across both land and sea frontiers have been devised and the enforcement measures improved wherever necessary The anti smuggling scheme will soon have the services of fast sea going launches and jeeps equipped with small armaments and wireless sets

An electrical instrument known as Gold Detector has been devised by the National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi to detect gold hidden on the person of smugglers Two uch instruments are now being tried out in the Bombay and Calcutta Customs Houses

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

This department consists of four divisions dealing respectively with the Budget Internal Finance Planning and External Finance

Budget Division

This division is responsible for the preparation of the Central Budget which incidentally does not include the Railway Budget The estimates for the Defence Services are scrutinised and compiled by the Defence Division The ways and means estimates are prepared in the Budget Division which is also responsible for the rai ing of loans and small savings and the administration of the public debt (which is managed on behalf of the Government by the

Reserve Bank of India) and for dealing with all questions relating to audit and accounts The Budget Division also places the Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Reports before Parliament

The Taxation Enquiry Commission was set up in April 1953 The Commission is expected to submit its report by the end of 1954

Internal Finance Division

The Internal Finance Division deals with all matters connected with currency and coinage the Reserve Bank and Banking the administration of the Mints the Assay Offices and the India Security Press the Rehabilitation Finance Administration the Industrial Finance Corporation and State Financial Corporations It also deals with problems connected with accountancy company law and insurance It has a variety of functions besides

(1) It finances agricultural operations and cottage and small scale industries

(2) In order to remove the serious inconvenience caused in the sphere of commerce and industry by the absence of high denomination notes it has decided to shortly reintroduce the Rs 1 000 Rs 5 000 and Rs 10 000 notes The old notes which had been demonetized will not however be revived fresh issues will be made

A committee was appointed in 1952 to enquire into the liquidation proceedings of banking companies At the suggestion of the committee the Banking Companies Act was amended It is hoped the improved procedure laid down by the Act will enable the depositors who have suffered losses due to bank failures in the past to receive some relief

Bank Branches in Rural Areas

During the two years ending with June 30 1953 the

Imperial Bank of India opened 27 branches in various rural areas and nine treasury pay offices were converted into branches

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

The maximum limit for loans which the Rehabilitation Finance Administration can advance directly has been increased from Rs 7 crore to Rs 12 5 crore A sum of Rs 2 crore has been set apart to be distributed as loans to displaced persons through joint stock banks but if they are not able to disburse all of it the remainder will be offered directly by the Administration to intending borrowers The period of repayment of loans has been extended from 10 to 15 years By January 31 1954 the Administration had received 65 732 applications for loans of which 61 558 were disposed of and the rest are being examined In all 15 554 persons were declared admissible to loans of an aggregate value of Rs 12 05 crore but of this amount only Rs 7 57 crore were actually distributed It is estimated that the loans sanctioned should directly bring about the rehabilitation of one lakh displaced persons and about twice that number indirectly through employment in industrial and commercial enterprises set up by borrowers

The Industrial Finance Corporation Enquiry Committee set up to enquire into allegations made against the Corporation has largely exonerated it of these charges

Control of Capital Issues

During 1953 272 applicants sought permission for raising capital amounting to Rs 89 8 crore Of these 124 applications from industrial companies for the issue of capital aggregating to Rs 71 4 crore were sanctioned and seven applications involving a sum of Rs 46 7 lakh were refused The applications that were refused were mostly requests for permission to issue bonus shares Also 108 applications from non industrial companies involving a total issue of

Rs 10 crore were sanctioned and 33 applications for Rs 7 6 crore were refused

During the year under review 121 applications were received from foreign nationals and companies seeking permission to invest capital amounting in all to Rs 20 5 crore Of these 101 applicants were allowed to invest their capital in this country to the extent of Rs 17 5 crore and in the remaining cases the necessary permission was not accorded

Planning Division

Among the major economic issues considered by the Planning Division of this Ministry during the year the most important was the problem of lack of opportunities for fresh employment It was felt that unemployment was due primarily to the relative insufficiency of investment in the economy It was therefore resolved to increase the rate of expenditure incurred on development in the public sector and it was decided to modify the Five Year Plan suitably This measure will serve to increase money incomes thus leading to an increase in employment

A provision of Rs 40 crore has been made in the final Plan for the permanent improvement of scarcity affected areas and this amount has been apportioned between the various States which are normally affected by natural calamitie This amount is exclusive of the provision of Rs 15 crore made in the Draft Plan for emergency famine relief measures These grants will now become a permanent feature of the Central budget

External Finance Division

The Fxternal Finance Division deals with all aspects of India s financial and economic relations with foreign countries It is also responsible for exchange control the execution of financial agreements loans from and to foreign countries It functions in close co operation with the

Ministries of Commerce and Industry Food and Agriculture and Works Housing and Supply in the formulation of import and export policies

The International Aid Co ordination Unit of this Division handles all matters relating to the economic assistance received by India from foreign countries and international agencies in the implementation of the Five Year Plan

With a view to encourage the flow of foreign capital into India the Government have further liberalised their policy It had earlier been decided that all foreign investors would be allowed if they so desired to repatriate capital which had been invested in this country after January 1950 It has now been decided so to extend these facilities as to make them cover any appreciation in the value of capital

On account of a serious shortage of sterling in Egypt at the end of 1952 severe discriminatory import restrictions were placed against the sterling area These adversely affected the value of India s exports to that country In order to protect the country s export trade a Trade and Payments Agreement was concluded on July 8 1953

Restrictions on Payment

Under Article XIV of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund every member country wishing to continue restrictions on payments for current international transactions beyond March 1 1952 has to secure agreement with the International Monetary Fund for the retention of these restrictions such requests will have to be renewed if the country wishes to retain them beyond a year In accordance with this provision consultations were held with the Fund in the latter half of 1953 The Government of India considered it necessary that the exchange control restrictions on payment for current international transactions should be retained for a further period in the interest of the proper implementation of the Five Year Plan.

After discu sion the I M F approved in November 1953 the retention of the restrictions for a further period of a year

A Commonwealth Finance Minister s Conference was held in Sydney between January 8 15 1954 India was represented at the Conference by its Finance Minister India s High Commissioner at Canberra and a team of officials The countries represented at the Conference reaffirmed their determination to facilitate a free flow of world trade and multilateral payments The strengthening of sterling and its convertibility being the prerequisites of this objective the participating countries undertook to follow policies which would help to realise these ends This would entail the formulation and observance of sound monetary policies by the sterling area countries designed to achieve a rapid development of their resources and they would help to improve the balance of payments of the sterling area as a whole India s Five Year Plan is in complete harmony with the declared objectives of the sterling area

The loan of $19 5 million taken from the International Bank for use by the Damodar Valley Corporation last year has since been reduced to $10 5 million Other projects in re pect of which the Bank is expected to grant further loans envisage the construction of a thermal station it Trombay and a hydro electric station at Koyna in the Bombay State The Bank has been furnished the necessary information about the two projects

The U S Government have agreed to make a further grant of $77 1 million under the Indo U S Technical Co operation Agreement of 1952 Of this amount $60 5 million has been earmarked for the import of 100 locomotives 5 000 wagons 200 000 tons of iron and steel and for the import of equipment for irrigation and power projects

The Governments participating in the Colombo Plan have agreed to extend further assistance to India for its

development programme The contributions to be made by Australia and New Zealand are still being discussed The assistance received from Canada will be used to pay for locomotives the import of industrial raw materials for the cable and wire industry and equipment for the Mayurakshi and Umtru Projects

The Ford Foundation have agreed to provide $1 million for the current year and the money will be spent mostly on training in social education and public health and village sanitation

India has agreed to provide economic assistance to Nepal to the extent of Rs 2 crore The money will be spent on improving road and minor irrigation works etc

The schemes of technical assistance have gradually gained momentum So far India has obtained the services of 277 experts from foreign Governments or bodies while at the same time 720 Indians have been sent abroad for specialised training

In its turn under the Colombo Plan India has given technical aid to the countries of South and South East Asia Six Indian experts were sent out to these countries and 207 persons from these countries have been trained in India

During the year under review an offer of technical assistance from the Government of West Germany has been accepted by the Government of India

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

The National Savings Organisation covers the whole of India except Mysore State which has a savings scheme of its own Its net collections under the Small Savings Scheme during 1952 53 amounted to Rs 40 1 crore as against Rs 38 5 crore collected by it last year The cost of collec tions which includes the wages of the staff employed by the

Organisation publicity expenses and commission to authorised agents remained at 0 8 per cent

On the recommendation of the Planning Commission a campaign was launched to intensify collections by pre sing women social workers and women s organisations into service The results of this campaign have been encouraging and about 100 women s and other social services organisations will now be appointed to work as authorised agents for one year at the first instance

A scheme for popularising the Small Savings movement in rural areas through gram panchayats is being introduced in Madhya Pradesh and the cheme will eventually be extended to cover all the States in India

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

The National Sample Survey continues to collect data on the demographic and socio economic conditions in the country The following special surveys are now in progress —(1) Preliminary Employment Survey in Delhi and in other places (2) Di placed persons survey in Bombay State (3) Socio economic survey of Faridabad town (4) Sample Survey of manufacturing industries for the calendar year 1952 and financial year 1952 53 and (5) Enquiries on behalf of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and the Press Commission

IRRIGATION AND POWER

The work of this Ministry con tituted in August 1952 has increased rapidly The Hirakud Dam project has been placed directly under its charge Schemes for the provision of irrigation and power in the Part B and Part C State which were previously handled by the Ministry of States are now being executed by this Ministry The Ministry continues to be responsible for the multi purpose development of the river valley projects all the projects under the Five Year

Plan the scrutiny of projects which are being implemented by the State Governments the grant of financial assistance to the State Governments and inter State disputes regarding irrigation and power Legislation on electricity inter State rivers and river valleys are some of the other responsibilities of the Ministry To enable it to discharge these responsibilities effectively the Ministry has now been placed in the charge of a senior administrative officer with the rank of a Secretary

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Third International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering was held in Switzerland in August 1953 and was attended by the Deputy Director of the Hirakud Research Station He also attended executive committee and sub committee meetings of the International Commission on Large Dams held at Paris in September 1953 The Chief Engineer attached to the Ministry attended the meetings of the International Association of Hydraulic Research at Minneapolis in August 1953

CENTRAL WATER AND POWER COMMISSION

Water Wing

All the directorates in this wing have been reorganised For the proper assessment of technical man power and co ordination of the requirements of various river valley pro jects during the next 10 to 15 years comprehensive data is being collected from all the State Governments

Models of river valley projects and posters depicting the function of these projects in raising the standard of living were displayed at various exhibitions in the country

The Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona has conducted useful experiments in connection with various schemes

Power Wing

The Power Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission examines development schemes to ensure over all co ordination It also advises the Central Government and the Planning Commission on major schemes uch as the Koyna Project the electrification of Bombay the Trombay Electrification Scheme and the extension of the power system of the Damodar Valley Corporation to Calcutta and Patna The Commission has carried out detailed investi gations prepared designs and lay outs drafted specifications and schedules for power schemes in Kutch Vindhya Pradesh Saurashtra etc and offered advisory assistance to the Damodar Valley Corporation Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud Projects Load surveys have been carried out in Pepsu Rajasthan Hyderabad and other areas in order to prepare load development forecasts The Plant Erection Section of the Commission has carried out the installation and over-hauling of generation plants at Indore Nangal Port Blair Bhavnagar Gorakhpur Muradnagar Rajgangpur and Delh

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Damodar Valley Corporation has made substantial progress on its various projects The Tilaiya Project consisting of a concrete dam and hydro electric station has been completed The Konar Dam has commenced storing water which will also be used for cooling purposes at the Bokaro Thermal Station The utilisation of the water for irrigation purposes is under consideration The concrete portions of the dam are expected to be completed before the monsoons set in during 1954 The Bokaro Thermal Station with the exception of some minor works has already been completed and all the three units of 50 000 kw each have already been put into commis ion

The construction of the transmission and distribution system which is being carried out departmentally is going on according to schedule The erection of 132 k v 66 kv and 33 kv transmission lines covering 268 route miles and

13 grid sub stations and receiving station ... been completed In the Maithon Project the d... tunnel and the diversion channel have been comp... work on the earth dam is expected to be fin... middle of 1954 The erection of the concretin... nearing completion and the excavation of the right ... and part of the spillway is in progress The dam is ... to be ready by 1954 55 and the hydro-electric ... 1955 56

Work on the excavation of the diversion chan... earth dam is in progress in the Panchet Hill Project Prel... minary work on the irrigation barrage and canals proj... has been completed In the barrage concreting work and sand filling in the ring bund and approaches are in pro... The project is expected to be ready by 1957

In order to rehabilitate displaced persons 10 727 acres of land were acquired by the Corporation in 1953 Noti... for 7 923 acres has been issued under the Land Acquisition Act and the proceedings will be finalised in the coming year Cash compensation totalling Rs 22 91 800 has been paid to persons displaced by the various projects of the Damodar Valley Corporation Four thousand three hundred and fourteen acres were given as compensation to displaced persons So far 3 695 families have been displaced by the various projects and they have all been resettled

HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

The first stage of the Hirakud Dam Project compris... the main dam dykes a power house of four units 400 m... of transmission lines and canals for irrigation is near... completion Besides controlling floods the project ... irrigate about 4 48 600 acres in the Sambalpur Bola... Patna districts and develop a power potential of 1,230 ... as installed capacity and 85 500 kw as firm capac...

By July 1956 power and water for irrigation will be made available

BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT

With its 680 feet high dam which is the largest straight gravity dam in the world 650 miles of canals and over 2 000 miles of distributaries the Bhakra Nangal Project is the largest multi purpose project in India The Nangal Hydel Canal is an irrigation cum power channel which carries water to the Bhakra Irrigation System and generates hydro electric power The Bhakra Canal System will make a network of major and minor channels running to 2 890 miles There will also be two power houses

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

With the formation of the State of Andhra the Tunga bhadra Board was constituted to take over charge of matters common to the States of Andhra and Mysore The Board was to deal with any matter which related to only one of the States or in which only one State was interested Later by agreement between the Governments of Andhra and Mysore on the one hand and the Government of Hyderabad on the other the Board was empowered to have overall control in respect of all matters relating to works on or connected with the project common to all the three States of Andhra Hyderabad and Mysore The Hyderabad Government will however continue to construct operate and maintain the project in so far as it falls within that State subject to the overall control of the Board The Board has constituted two sub committees to look after its day to-day work

KAKRAPAR WEIR CANALS PROJECT

Satisfactory progress is being made on this project Facilities have been provided for irrigating 40 000 acres of land The total expenditure up to the end of December 1953 amounted to Rs 3 34 crore

Kosi Project

Besides the routine observations for the collection of hydro meteorological data surveys and investigations for the Belka Dam were completed in June 1953 Designs and estimates prepared on the basis of these investigations were discussed with the Advisory Committee and their suggestions were later scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission In November 1953 a scheme consisting of three units was prepared by the Commission

This scheme was considered by an *ad hoc* Technical Advisory Committee which recommended the execution of the project The work will be undertaken by the Government of Bihar and the Central Government will provide the necessary technical assistance

Ukai Dam Project

A division with headquarters at Surat has been set up to carry out detailed investigations

Orissa State Projects

Hydrological and meteorological observations for the Tikarpara and Naraj Dams across the Mahanadi are being made

Narmada Valley Projects

Hydro meteorological data for the Bargi Tawa Punasa and Broach projects have been collected and project reports and estimates for Tawa and Punasa are being examined

Sabarmati Project

Investigations have been completed and the project report is being examined

Assam Projects

Hydrological and meteorological data on some of the important rivers is being collected

Madhya Pradesh Projects

The project report of the upper Mahanadi (Satiara) is being examined

DELHI STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The installed capacity of the Board s generating plant is 54 000 kw with a safe generating capacity of 38 000 kw The maximum peak o far recorded is 36 350 kw which leaves a margin of only 1 650 kw It is expected that when the first instalment of 10 000 kw of Nangal power is avail able at the end of 1954 the supply position in Delhi will ease considerably

The electrification of Kalkaji Malvia Nagar Kilokri and Okhla is being undertaken

The electrification of Krishna Nagar Gandhi Nagar and Azad Nagar in the Eastern Zone and Moti Nagar Tilak Nagar Ramesh Nagar and Rajouri Gardens in the Western Zone is under consideration

During 1953 9 348 new connections were installed

COMMUNITY I ROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

The Community Development Programme and the National Extension Scheme seek to enthuse the people with a desire to better their living condition They are being encouraged to participate in the planning and execution of the development programmes in their areas To this end project advisory committees are being set up Besides the official members of the State Assembly and the district boards there are representatives of panchayats and co opera tive societies on these committees In the national exten sion service blocks advisory committees are also being constituted on similar lines The Community Develop ment Programme and the National Extension Service have been aptly described as aided self help programmes The

people s contribution towards the work has been a striking feature of the developmental activities in the community project areas The voluntary contribution of the villagers has been mainly in the form of labour though they have al o contributed in cash materials land etc During the year ending September 1953 the villagers in all the community project areas started in 1952 53 contributed labour services valued at Rs 72 4 lakh and cash land materials etc valued at Rs 74 9 lakh The voluntary contributions of the villagers thus amounted to Rs 1 47 crore as against an expenditure of Rs 2 45 crore incurred by the Government

On the occasion of the Prime Minister s birthday last year the villagers promised gifts of land for school premises cash for buying books for libraries sports equipment etc valued in all at Rs 45 lakh They promised to open 830 schools for which they donated 2 460 acres of land and Rs 4 lakh in cash

The people in the villages are enabled to participate in the Community Projects Programme through local bodies such as panchayats co operative ocieties union boards etc In some areas *ad hoc* non statutory and non elective bodies like the gram vikas mandals in Madhya Pradesh gram mangal samities in Orissa gram seva sanghams in Madras and the palliunnayan samities in West Bengal have organised the people s participation Students and N C C cadets have al o contributed their share to these activities

ALLOTMENT OF BLOCKS

A number of full community projects and individual development blocks equivalent approximately to 55 community projects were allotted to the different States for 1952 53 Each of these full community projects consists of three development blocks and covers on an average 300 villages with a population of about 2 90 lakhs and an area ranging from 450 to 500 sq miles A development block comprises

100 villages with a population of about 97 000 three such blocks comprise a full community project

By October 1953 work had been started in 167 development blocks which include all the community projects and development blocks allotted for 1952 53 under the Indo U S Operational Agreement as well as one development block for the North East Frontier Agency and three development blocks for Jammu and Kashmir allotted outside the Agreement

In January 1953 the Community Projects Administration requested the State Governments to indicate in order of priority the areas which they would like to take up for development during 1953 54 On the receipt of proposals from the State Governments 52 additional community development blocks were allocated by the Central Committee among all the States except Mysore Ajmer Delhi Himachal Pradesh Kutch Manipur and Tripura One development block in Bhilangana in the Tehri Garhwal district was allotted to Uttar Pradesh outside the Supplement to the Operational Agreement Work is now being done in 51 blocks The National Extension Service was inaugurated on October 2 1953 and work was begun in 172 national extension service blocks Since then another 27 blocks have been added so that there are in all 199 national extension service blocks in addition to the 218 community project blocks Between them they cover 43 350 villages with a population of 34 52 million Work has yet to start in two community project blocks and 53 national extension service blocks which have been allotted for 1953 54

It is proposed to bring 1 20 000 villages or about one fourth of the entire rural population under the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service during the period covered by the First Five Year Plan i e 1951 56 In terms of population about 74 million people out of a total rural population of 295 millions will be benefited by these programmes

The Community Development Programme has assigned priority to the development of agriculture This is being done through the reclamation of waste and virgin land the provision of minor irrigation schemes such as the digging of wells the sinking of tube wells the construction of tanks etc the supply of better seeds the provision of fertilisers and popularisation of the use of natural and compost manures and through improved agricultural techniques Thus over the project areas of the country as a whole 150 494 compost pits have been dug 709 474 md of fertilisers 221 992 md of seeds and about 10 000 agricultural implements have been distributed and 508 demonstration farms have been started Fruit trees have been planted on 16 510 acres of land and vegetables on 17 423 acres Besides 61 547 acres have been reclaimed Also a considerable number of wells and tanks have been built and repaired pumping sets installed and various other measures undertaken to irrigate 131 323 acres during the year ending September 1953

Allied to the field of agriculture are those of animal husbandry and fisheries Since the breed of livestock is generally poor measures are being taken to improve the quality of livestock and to protect them against various diseases During the year ending September 1953 259 breeding and artificial insemination centres were started 66 803 scrub bulls castrated 445 pedigree bulls supplied 1 223 387 heads of cattle inoculated and vaccinated and 325 761 heads of cattle treated for various diseases With a view to improving the quality of poultry 7 201 pedigree birds have been provided Pisciculture is being encouraged through the stocking of tanks with fingerlings and the provision of fishing tackle and fishing craft to fishermen for coastal and off shore fishing During the course of the year about 22 lakhs fingerlings were distributed in the various community project areas

The Community Projects Programme also includes the development of existing village industries and the setting

up of new ones with a view to providing employment to the unemployed and fuller employment to those who for various reasons remain under employed during parts of the year Existing cottage industries are being improved through loans and facilities for training in improved techniques New cottage industries have also been set up in a number of places

The development of communications has been given an important place in the Community Development Programme So far 3 533 miles of *kachcha* and 153 miles of *pucca* roads have been built

The promotion of industries and the development of communications aim at raising the standard of living in the villages It is however recognised that no substantial improvement can be brought about in the general pattern of rural life unless the other pressing needs of the villagers are catered for Emphasis has therefore been laid on the provision of medical aid and adequate housing facilities and the promotion of education and social welfare There has also been marked activity in the field of health and sanitation and 15 174 soakage pits 2 175 rural latrines and 144 701 yards of drains have been constructed Also 1 354 drinking water wells have been constructed and 8 843 wells renovated

In the sphere of education and social education 1 464 new schools have been started and 261 existing schools converted into basic schools 3 707 adult education centres and 3 019 community recreation centres have been established

About 2 749 new houses have been built and 15 125 renovated Under the Community Development Programme the development of co operative societies has been stressed some headway has been made in this direction with the formation of 1 019 co operative societies and the conversion of credit societies into multi purpose societies

For the execution of the Community Projects Pro gramme and the National Exten ion Service large numbers of trained personnel such as administrative officers gram sewaks agricultural extension supervisors veterinary doctors co operative and panchayat officers school teachers social education organisers doctors compounders sanitary inspectors health visitors engineers etc are required It has therefore been necessary to set up new types of institu tions for the training of such personnel and 33 extension training centres are functioning today By the end of January 1954 3 170 gram sewaks and 554 supervisory staff had been trained while 1 582 gram sewaks and 164 super visory staff were still undergoing training On April 1 1953 five centres for the training of social and chief educa tion organisers were started at Nilokheri Hyderabad Gandhigram Santiniketan and Allahabad Social educa tion organisers will be trained at the first four centres and chief social education organisers at the centre in Allahabad

The Central Ministry of Health has also organised orientation courses for health instructors for the extension training centres and health personnel for the community project areas

FOOD AND AGPICULTURE

The general improvement in the food situation was maintained during 1952 53 and the aggregate output of 47 6 million tons of cereals was the highest since Independence During 1953 procurement of rice was given up in certain areas and simplified in others The ban on inter State movement however continued All quantitative restric tions on the sale of wheat have been lifted On January 1 1954 coarse grains were decontrolled throughout the country except in the case of exports from Saurashtra Madhya Bharat and eleven districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh Gram has also been decontrolled As against the target of 29 0

lakh tons for 1953 only 20 03 lakh tons of foodgrains have been imported

Since the year 1954 opened with a stock of 14 4 lakh tons of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments self-sufficiency is within sight and the Government have made an appreciable reduction in the quantity of wheat which is to be imported during 1954 It should also be possible to meet the demand for rice from internal production The imports will help to build up a reserve

The Integrated Crop Production Programme covering foodgrains cotton jute and sugar continued to record satisfactory progress during 1953 54 The estimates for 1952 53 show that the area under cereals reached the record *figure of 200 million acres and production rose to* 47 6 million tons

INCREASES IN PRODUCTION DURING 1952 53

	million tons
Rice	2 7
Wheat	0 7
Other cereals	1 7
Gram	0 5

GROW MORE FOOD

In order to accelerate the pace of minor irrigation programmes a special additional provision of Rs 10 crore per annum has been made for the three year period ending 1955 56 The demand for ammonium sulphate will now be fully met by the Sindri Fertiliser Factory and other producers The Central Tractor Organisation has reclaimed about 10 lakh acres during the last six years More than 2 6 lakh acres were reclaimed during 1953 The Japanese method of paddy cultivation which was introduced during the year has given encouraging results In addition to the *Jammu Farm* started last year another mechanised farm of 10 000 acres has been set up in Bhopal The Grow More

Food programme for 1953 54 was to have increased production by 13 55 lakh tons

Cotton

For the drive to grow more cotton about Rs 59 48 lakh were advanced during 1953 in the form of loans to State Governments while Rs 11 5 lakh were given as grants

Jute

Grants amounting to Rs 8 65 lakh have been given to the States for schemes to promote jute cultivation Production during 1952 53 exceeded 46 lakh bales In 1953 54 however it declined to 31 3 lakh bales owing to adverse weather conditions and a steep fall in the price of jute during the sowing season Greater emphasis is now being laid on growing jute of good quality

Sugar

The production of sugar reached the high figure of 14 97 lakh tons in 1951 52 The year 1952 53 saw a decline to 13 lakh tons owing largely to the lower output of sugar cane Consumption on the other hand rose to 16 56 lakh tons as against 11 63 lakh tons in 1951 52 The deficit was made good by the carry over stocks and imports

Animal Husbandry

About 14 000 animals have been vaccinated under the pilot scheme for the control of rinderpest Research work on artificial insemination of cattle has been intensified An international training centre for the manufacture of virus vaccines has been set up at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute during 1953

Fisheries

The programme of research and development regarding both inland and marine fisheries made good progress during 1953 A community project for the development of fisheries has been started in Travancore Cochin under the Norwegian Aid Programme

Forestry

Applied research on forestry and fore t products was continued during the year Plans for the exploitation of the North Andaman forests are making satisfactory progress and about 14 000 tons of timber have been moved to the mainland of India from the e forests About 500 displaced families had been settled in the Andamans by the end of 1953

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has enlarged its reporting area considerably for obtaining statistics on agriculture The area covered by these statistics in the Indian Union excluding Jammu and Kashmir increased from 556 million acres in 1946 47 to about 700 million acres The Directorate also prepared 38 blue books and other publications in 1953 including a volume relating to Land Reforms (Abolition of Intermediaries) in the Agricultural Legislation series It has been decided to set up four regional centres for research in agricultural economics in co-operation with the Universities and other research institutes Besides a committee on agricultural economics has been set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in order to intensify research

TRAINING

A committee under the chairmanship of Sri V L Mehta has been appointed to provide training facilities to personnel of co-operative departments and other institutions It is also proposed to give financial assistance to the States for undertaking experiments in co operative farming

Training in agricultural statistics was imparted by the ICAR for the certificate and diploma course The ICAR also sponsored 128 research schemes in agriculture and allied subjects during 1953 54 A new strain of wheat NP 809 which is resistant to all the three types of wheat rust has been evolved

The number of extension training centres increased to 34 during the year and 549 supervisory staff and 2 943 multi-purpose village level workers were trained at these centres for community development work Fifteen pilot develop ment projects have also been started Extension depart ments have been set up in three agricultural colleges for imparting training in farming and extension work to under graduates and post graduates A batch of 21 extension officers visited the U S A and Japan on a study tour of extension methods and practices

As a member of the FAO India participated in all the important conferences which were convened in 1953 Under the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Agreement assistance was made available to several agricultural development projects A programme for the training of village level workers has been organised with the help of the Ford Foundation

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

During 1953 industrial production was the highest on record It has therefore been possible for the Government to relax many controls and instead to concentrate on measures of long term development

The general index of industrial production which in 1952 had stood at 128 7 rose to 134 and the domestic pro duction of cloth and cement established new records There were increases also in the production of a large number of items such as aluminium conductors transformers ball bearings pistons locomotive boilers bicycles sewing machines hurricane lanterns sulphuric acid bichromates ammonium sulphate soda ash liquid chlorine and caustic soda New items like important drugs free wheels and chains for cycles and layer built batteries were also produced

Although the value of both imports and exports was lower than it had been immediately after the

outbreak of hostilities in Korea the balance of trade position continued to be stable and satisfactory The relatively small deficit in trade during 1953 was offset by the favourable balance on account of invisibles and it was possible to meet our requirements of foreign exchange out of current earnings without drawing upon our sterling reserves

Also a number of trade agreements were renewed or entered into during the year Among these special mention may be made of an agreement between India and Ceylon governing Jafna tobacco an agreement between India and Pakistan regarding jute and coal and an agreement with the USSR providing for trade through the normal commercial channels

Considerable emphasis has been laid on measures for promoting the export trade and the readjustment of export duties wherever necessary The jute tea and cotton textile industries overcame the difficulties which they were recently faced with in marketing their products abroad In order to promote exports the Sea Customs Act was amended to permit the grant of a rebate on import duty on raw materials and components used in the manufacture of goods for export A special organisation for encouraging the export trade has been set up in the Ministry

As practically all these industries are privately owned the Ministry does not have a direct hand in determining the pace of their development In order to accelerate their development however the Ministry has to rely on the effect of the policies for which it is responsible A number of major decisions have been taken by the Ministry to encourage the establishment of new industries

A long term policy for the development of the automobile industry was formulated on the basis of the Tariff Commission s Report and a committee of experts was set up to make a survey of the capacity in the engineering indus

tries with a view to ensuring their fullest possible utilisation

A similar study of the pharmaceutical industry has been undertaken by a committee which includes many eminent physicians among its members

The grant of protection to industries through tariff continued to be regulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission During 1953 the Commission reviewed the cases of 11 industries which had already been given protection and enquired into two applications for fresh protection In addition the Commission submitted reports regarding fair prices for steel cement and tin plate

One of the main difficulties in the way of industrial development is the shortage of capital Therefore the Ministry has formulated proposals for the establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation which would take the initiative in starting new industries in the country The Ministry has also examined cases for direct financial assistance from the Government in the shape of loans Such loans have proved of invaluable help in many instances To cite but one of these a firm which makes carding engines was saved from having to close down permanently and to-day it is supplying this very important item of machinery to the textile industry

In 1953 the scope of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was enlarged by Parliament to include a number of new industries and to widen the powers which the Government had to regulate and control industrial undertakings within its purview The Licensing Committee set up under the Act examined 251 applications for licences to set up new industrial undertakings or to expand existing ones The necessary permission was granted in 182 cases

The cotton textile industry achieved a record level of production With a view to helping the consumer at home

and abroad to take full advantage of the greater availability of cloth, the Government have reduced the excise duty on superfine cloth and removed the export duty on medium cloth The shortage of yarn in the handloom industry also disappeared and to further encourage the industry certain restrictions were imposed on the production of *dhoties* and *saries* by the mills A complete removal of distribution and price controls on cloth was affected in the course of the year

Although production in the steel industry suffered during the first half of 1953 on account of a labour dispute in one of the major factories towards the end of the year it stood higher than the average for 1952 The availability of steel from overseas countries has increased and the control over the distribution of bars rods and light structurals has on the whole been lifted because of greater supplies While the prices of steel have generally remained steady the prices of certain varieties of wire and wire products have been reduced

Among the export industries there has been a further reduction on duties in the jute industry The tea industry which had faced an acute depression towards the end of 1952 made a remarkable recovery and the exports during 1953 were the highest on record

Special efforts have also been made to help the small scale industries The most important of these undoubtedly is the handloom industry A special fund has been created by levying a cess on the cloth produced by the textile mills and a good portion of this fund has been utilised for the development of the handloom industry Handicrafts and other small scale industries have been helped through grants and loans to State Governments Programmes for the development of village industries are being executed under the supervision of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board A marketing and designs survey of handi crafts is being carried out under the auspices of the All India

Handicrafts Board and a survey of small scale industries with a view to putting them on a sound economic footing has been undertaken in selected areas by an International team of experts under the auspices of the Ford Foundation

Data regarding payments made by firms in India to firms abroad by way of royalties or technical fees is being collected

In order to study the special problems of the plantation industries such as tea coffee and rubber an expert committee will be appointed

NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research is concerned with scientific and industrial research undertakes scientific surveys and deals with mining enterprises Atomic research is also one of its responsibilities

During 1953 54 considerable progress has been made in scientific research Eleven national laboratories have already been set up and three more research institutions viz the Central Salt Research Institute at Bhavnagar the Central Electronic Research Institute at Pilani and the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Calcutta are being organised Research on various problems connected with industry is being done at the national laboratories For instance at the National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi considerable work has been done in the fields of applied mechanics optics heat and power electricity electronics sound industrial physics and analytical chemistry The laboratory has designed a micro wave frequency meter and ammeters and tested and standardised weights and measures New techniques for processing vegetables and fruits have been developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore The institute has also prepared fortified vegetable milk and curds from ground nuts and synthetic

rice from tapioca Processes for extracting saponins from soap nuts and *sikakai* and for recovering nicotine sulphate from tobacco waste have been invented at the National Chemical Laboratory

In order to make the benefits of scientific research available to the people a National Research Development Corporation has been set up The inventions and processes developed at the national research laboratories will be exploited for commercial and industrial purposes by this Corporation

VIJNAN MANDIRS

Scientific centres are to be established in the rural areas to tackle problems on health and agriculture Known as vijnan mandirs they will be under the control of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Analysis of the soil and water and the dissemination of scientific information will be their main activities These centres will also have a pathological laboratory to help the public health authorities in fighting diseases Information on the treatment of plant di eases will be distributed through these centres The first vijnan mandir was opened by the Prime Minister on August 16 1953 near the village of Kapashera in Delhi State

INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

It is proposed to expand the bureau which advises the mining industry on technical subjects uch as the working of sub marginal grade ores and dump ores An extensive scheme for drilling and mining minerals which are in short supply has been started to meet the demand of the Indian industry Copper lead zinc and iron pyrites are some of the important minerals required by our indu try The recovery of mangane e ore from waste dumps has been successfully attempted and a heavy media separation plant has been set up in Madhya Prade h A cheap and small beneficiation plant for treating higher silica bearing

manganese ores has also been designed by the bureau Tertiary gold deposits in Bengal Bihar and Orissa and a 40 mile belt of gold occurrences at Keonjhar in Orissa have recently been discovered

An extensive programme has been carried out to eliminate waste and to introduce scientific methods of mining The Inspection Team visited manganese ilminite chromite asbestos gold lead copper iron beryl and china clay mines in the various States A survey of the diamond mines in Vindya Pradesh has also been made and a detailed plan to develop them scientifically has been worked out

New equipment and apparatus have been purchased for the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad at a cost of Rs one lakh In 1953 31 mining engineering and nine geology students qualified for the Diploma of Associateship

PROSPECTING FOR OIL

The Standard Vacuum Oil Co was entrusted by the Government of India with the work of making an aeromagnetic survey of the West Bengal alluvial tract The survey gives good promise of triking oil An agreement between the Government and the Standard Vacuum Oil Co provides for joint exploration as well as the manufacture of petroleum products

The Assam Oil Co Ltd are also carrying out an aeromagnetic survey of Upper Assam

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Useful work has been done on instruments and other equipment at the geophysical workshop New types of electrical field instruments such as a mutual inductance bridge a combined S P and resistivity potentiometer a portable audio amplifier and a helmholtz coil calibrating unit have been made at the workshop

SURVEY OF INDIA

The Survey of India is a specialised organisation which produces up to-date maps of various kinds It has its own printing presses at Dehra Dun and Calcutta where maps both for the civil administration and for the defence services are prepared Officers of the Department are trained at the Survey Training School at Dehra Dun

In 1951 the Survey Priorities Committee decided that the whole of India except the Himalayan region should be surveyed on a cale of one inch to a mile The committee further decided that the revision of surveys should be carried out once in every 25 years

The Planning Commission has approved the Department s programme for expansion which is based on the recommendations of the Survey Priorities Committee The implementation of the scheme which includes a proposal for the mechanisation of the Survey of India at a cost of Rs. 32 lakh is to begin shortly The equipment is to be obtained through the Technical Co operation Administration In addition to the usual work of compilation and the drawing and printing of maps the Survey of India has undertaken the publication of four different political and physical maps of India in Hindi As more Hindi type founts become available other maps will also be prepared In all thirty six project surveys were undertaken by the Department during the year Some of the important surveys include those of the Kopili Valley in Assam the reassessment of the height of Mount Everest and surveys relating to the Kosi Irrigation Project the Chambal Hydro Electric Project and the Bhakra Nangal and Tungabhadra Projects

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Twenty two specimen and 14 illustrative drawings have been added to the exhibits in the public galleries of the Indian Museum The old exhibits have been rearranged

cleaned and repaired A small catalogue of these exhibits has also been prepared

During 1953 six parties were sent out to make field surveys Saurashtra was surveyed for marine animals Sikkim for birds and the Teesta Valley Manipur and Pachmarhi for fauna found in hill streams

Research work was also done on different groups of animals The technical staff submitted 33 research papers for publication An important contribution was made in the field of helminth parasites A series of papers on the Indian species of liver fluke and other worms is being published

NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Sikandar Bagh in Lucknow has been taken over by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the establishment of the National Botanical Gardens So far a nucleus herbarium and horticulture laboratory has been set up Research work on various horticultural problems is being done and more than 500 species of medicinal plants have been selected for cultivation in nursery plots A process by which the Rouwolfia serpentine can be quickly multiplied has been discovered This important drug will be cultivated on an extensive scale

ARTIFICIAL RAIN

Numerous experiments on artificial rain making have been carried out in recent years with the help of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Further experiments may be conducted at the National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi Scientific officers will also be sent to Australia for training in the technique of inducing artificial rain

The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in India to develop the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes So far the Commission s main activities have been related to the survey of the country for radio active minerals and the initiation of research on scientific and technical problems connected with nuclear fission

The Commission s plan for the development of atomic energy provides for the setting up of a medium power atomic reactor An atomic energy establishment is being set up in Trombay

A Reactor Group has been formed to study the design of reactors in other countries The group will design India s first atomic reactor

Two new divisions of the Atomic Energy Commission have been established The Medical and Health Division will be responsible for the protection of workers against the dangers of radiation and will also undertake research on the prevention and cure of ailments resulting from exposure to radio active rays The Biology Division will be mainly a research organisation for studying the effects of radiation and basic biological phenomena

RESEARCH SCHEMES

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been giving grants in aid to the Universities and other research institutions for the promotion of fundamental and applied research More than 100 research schemes are in progress at different places

PRODUCTION

IRON AND STEEL PLANT

A substantial increase in steel production has been under consideration for some years and an agreement was

concluded with the famous German combine of Krupps-Demag at Bonn on August 15 1953 It provides for the erection and commissioning of a steel plant with an initial capacity of half a million tons of ingot steel Krupps Demag will give technical assistance and train Indian personnel They will also contribute to the capital cos which is estimated to be about Rs 71 25 crore The plant is expected to be ready within four years The technical consultants will receive a fixed fee of about Rs 2 10 crore or nearly 3 per cent of the estimated cost

A new private limited company known as Hindustan Steel Limited with an authorised capital of Rs 100 crore has been incorporated It will own and operate the new plant The ratio of the shares held by the Government of India and the German Combine will be maintained at four to one A substantial proportion of the capital investment will be in the form of loans whether they are raised externally or internally As recommended by the German experts the plant will be located at Rourkela in Orissa

VISAKHAPATNAM SHIPYARD

A programme estimated to cost Rs 180 lakh has been drawn up for the development of the shipyard The programme envisages an extension of the shipyard s capacity so as to enable it to build six to eight ships a year There will be scope for expanding this capacity still further to twelve ships per year if necessary This plan is already being implemented The manufacture of marine engines boilers and other auxiliary machinery at the shipyard is also under consideration

During 1953 54 two Jala type ships of 8 000 D W T each were launched and keels were laid for three Maier form type diesel ships of 7 000 D W T each Terms for the supply of ships have been negotiated with the Indian shipping companies the Navy and the Lighthouse Depart ment An annual saving of about Rs 10 lakh has been effected by the retrenchment of surplus labour

The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd have been asked to under take the construction of a dry dock at Visakhapatnam work on it is expected to commence during 1954 55

SINDRI FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED

For the period January 16 1952 to March 31 1953 the company showed a gross profit of Rs 2 71 crore The production of ammonium sulphate during 1953 amounted to 2 65 704 tons as compared to 1 72 519 tons in 1952

To avoid imports of iron oxide catalyst a catalyst plant has been installed at a cost of Rs 3 5 lakh This plant designed and constructed by Indian engineers has started production The catalyst produced at Sindri is expected to cost about Rs 2 500 per ton whereas the price of imported catalyst has been as high as Rs 10 000 per ton

The Coke Oven Plant at Sindri begun in the middle of 1952 is nearing completion It is expected to commence production about the middle of August 1954 The construction of a cement plant by the Associated Cement Companies of India is well under way and in line with the time schedule Also it is proposed to expand the Sindri Factory so that it may produce nitrogenous fertilisers like urea and ammonium nitrate with the help of waste gases from the coke ovens

HINDUSTAN CABLES LIMITED

This factory has been planned to meet the requirements of the Post and Telegraph Department with regard to paper insulated lead covered and armoured telephone cables at present the Department depends for its supplies entirely upon imports The factory has been designed to produce about 470 miles of cable per year valued at nearly a crore of rupees at the present price level This project is now nearing completion

The Drum Shop for the manufacture of cable drums was

completed and commissioned in the middle of December 1953 Production on a trial basis has commenced in the Insulating Twisting and Stranding Shops

OIL REFINERIES

The Standard Vacuum Refinery will be the first to go into production and is expected to be commissioned in July 1954 about six months ahead of schedule The Burmah Shell Refinery was due to commence production in the beginning of 1956 but is likely to be commissioned during the first quarter of 1955 The total annual capacity of the two refineries will be about 3 2 million tons of crude oil

The Government of India have also accepted he proposals of Caltex (India) Ltd for the establishment of a third oil refinery at Visakhapatnam with a capacity of 0 5 million tons of crude oil per annum

HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY LIMITED

The Hindustan Housing Factory has been reconditioned and equipped to produce foam concrete roofing slabs prestressed concrete components wood work in standardised patterns and fabricated steel

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY

The National Instruments Factory at Calcutta is being reorganised at a cost of Rs 1 82 crore and provision for new buildings equipment and machinery has been made For the first nine months of 1953 54 the value of production including repairs has been estimated at Rs 12 09 lakh The manufacture of new items like theodolites high temperature thermometers and rod stadia has been taken up Several new instruments are also being developed Seven stipends have been established in the factory by the Ministry of Education for training students in Instrument Technology

PENICILLIN FACTORY

The Penicillin factory is being set up with the assistance

of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children s Emergency Fund The construction of the factory buildings and the purcha e of plant and machinery have already commenced

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LIMITED

Owing to certain unavoidable technical difficulties the original production schedule of the machine tool factory could not be adhered to These difficulties have now been resolved and according to the revised programme production will commence about the middle of 1954

D D T FACTORY

With the assistance of UNICEF and UNTAA the Government of India are setting up a factory in Delhi capable of producing 700 tons of D D T per year The Government will provide Rs 22 45 lakh towards the buildings services and working capital The UNICEF and UNTAA will contribute Rs 3 5 lakh for the purchase of plant and equipment and technical assistance

Work on the main factory building began early in November 1953

NAHAN FOUNDRY LIMITED

The Nahan Foundry (Himachal Pradesh) a small but useful unit is now owned and controlled by the Government of India It has a capital of Rs 40 lakh This foundry manufactures sugar cane crushers pans for boiling sugar and other equipment required for the manufacture of gur It has recently started producing centrifugal pump (both power and bullock driven) paddy threshers and corn shellers

SYNTHETIC OIL

Recent investigations on lignite deposits in South Arcot indicate possibilities for the manufacture of synthetic oil Considerable progress is reported to have been made in the

manufacturing technique in the United States and Germany The Government propose to obtain fresh project reports from firms of international repute on the utilisation of lignite

COAL

The Commodity Controls Committee has recommended the continuance of the control on coal The total raisings and despatches of coal in India during the year 1953 amounted to about 35 8 million tons and 30 7 million tons respectively as against 36 2 million tons and 31 1 million tons during 1952 Production in the Bengal and Bihar fields showed a slight decline during 1953 partly on account of the pegging of the output of metallurgical coal The fall in despatches during 1953 was due mainly to the fall in exports Exports in 1953 (including those to Pakistan) were about 1 99 million tons as against 3 30 million tons in 1952

To prevent underground fires in collieries the construction of protective works is being undertaken The Government have also permitted the Coal Board to grant assistance for stowing for conservation on the same terms as for stowing for safety

The railway collieries under the control of the Ministry of Production have yielded a net profit of Rs 61 lakh during the year 1952 53

The Government have decided to abolish the contract system of raising coal in the two railway collieries where it is still in force viz Bokaro and Kargali

SALT

The target of 837 lakh maunds set under the Five Year Plan has already been exceeded the figure for 1953 is 860 lakh maunds Exports to overseas buyers totalled 71 lakh maunds showing a slight upward trend The selling price of salt inside the country declined slightly

The Salt Act of 1953 came into force on January 2 1954 A cess of 3 as 6 p per maund on salt produced in the Government factories and 2 as per maund in the case of private production is now being levied The proceeds are to be spent on the establishment of research stations and model farms as well as labour welfare and the development of the industry

A sodium chloride content of 93 5—94 per cent was the standard prescribed for salt for 1953 For 1954 the standard was raised to 94 per cent Three more Test Laboratories were established at Madras and Orissa The Mandi Scheme for the development of rock salt is progressing The programme for core drilling had to be revised in the light of technical difficulties

The Government have decided to reduce the area in which small scale production of salt can be carried on with out a licence from 10 acres to 2 5 acres from March 1 1955 The existing 10 acre concessions will be allowed a period of 12 months for clearing the stocks

In view of the satisfactory position of stocks it has been decided to reduce the Government reserves of salt in private factories from 20 per cent to 10 per cent

WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY

HOUSING

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme Rs 403 68 lakh in the form of loans and Rs 369 53 lakh as subsidies for the construction of about 29 000 tenements had been sanctioned by the end of January 1954 The State Governments are to construct 24 000 and individual employers about 5 000 of these tenements Work is in pro gress on most of these tenements and about 5 000 had been completed by the end of November 1953 The amount payable as loans to co-operatives of industrial workers under the scheme has been increased from 37½ per cent to 50 per

cent of the approved cost so as to afford them greater incentive for building houses About 35 schemes for co operatives of industrial workers are at present under consideration From this year onwards there is a provision that a certain proportion of the tenements will be two roomed

With regard to housing in rural areas it is proposed to follow the method of aided self help A Rural Cell has been set up in the Ministry to prepare plans of model houses for different parts of the country These plans will be passed on to the Community Projects Administration which will encourage the villagers to adopt them

In consultation with the Planning Commission the Ministry is considering the matter of giving local bodies and State Governments assistance to implement their schemes for the clearance or improvement of slums

The main obstacle in the way of a sufficiently large number of hou es being built is the high cost of con struction and therefore one of the main features of the Government s housing policy has been to reduce building costs so as to bring reasonable housing accommodation within the means of the large masses of our people parti cularly those in the low income groups It has been decided to entrust this function to a specialised body known as the National Buildings Organisation which is to be set up shortly

An International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing a United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community *Improvement and a Regional Conference of the International* Federation of Housing and Town Planning were organised in Delhi in order to provide an incentive for the exchange of experience as well as to demonstrate to the public some models of low cost houses designed by architects and engineers from India and abroad

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Central Public Works Department has so far completed the construction of 27 500 houses and 2 900 shops for displaced persons and 2 400 houses and 250 shops are under construction More are yet to be built during 1954 55

The construction of about 2 000 quarters for the staff of the Central Government at Delhi and 500 quarters at the aerodromes was completed during 1953 54

The construction of the Penicillin Factory at Poona the Machine Tool Factory at Bangalore and the Telephone Cable Factory at Rupnarainpur is nearing completion Work on the D D T Factory at Delhi has also been started

The building for the Marine Engineering College at Calcutta has been completed and the buildings of the Technical Institute at Hijli are nearing completion

Buildings for the All India Radio Transmitter at Bombay have been completed those for transmitters at Ahmedabad and Jullundur are under construction

Office buildings for the Central Government Offices at Delhi and Bombay and the Income tax and Central Excise Offices at Delhi Ahmedabad and Poona are making satisfactory progress The construction of buildings for the Supreme Court of India and the District Courts for Delhi State has also begun

Telephone exchanges at Calcutta Secunderabad and Saifabad and the Training Centre at Jubbulpore are likely to be completed within the year

The construction of a new Terminal Building at the airport in Nagpur has been completed A new runway 7 000 ft long has been brought into operation at Dum Dum Ground lighting facilities on modern lines are also being provided on this new runway and the work is in an advanced stage

A runway at Santa Cruz has been extended to meet the needs of modern flying requirements and the construction of a Terminal Building at the airport is making speedy progres

The construction of a bridge over the Chambal river on the Agra Bombay road will be begun shortly while the bridges over the Baitarni and Barahmini rivers on the Calcutta Bombay road are making good progress

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT

The Department intensified its efforts to purchase stationery stores of indigenous manufacture In order to encourage cottage and small scale industries it was decided that Indian hand made paper would in future be used for the manufacture of all demi official stationery and a proportion of the requirements of blotting paper

The reorganisation and expansion of the Government of India Presses was done according to approved plans The preliminaries for the erection of a suitable building at Faridabad to house the Government of India Press at Simla and the United Press in Delhi which are to be integrated into a single press have been completed Work on the buildings for the new Government of India Press at Nasik a Five Year Plan project is making satisfactory progress

The Department was called upon to print many important publications Special mention may be made in this connection of the *Mahatma Gandhi—An Album* as well as the Railway Centenary and Telegraph Centenary volumes

The Technical Adviser provided by the United Kingdom in 195? under the Colombo Plan continued to advise on technical matters especially those connected with the reorganisation or expansion of the Government of India Presses

The housing of workers also received special considera tion and as a first step in this direction it was decided to construct 80 quarters for the staff of the Government of India Press at New Delhi

SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Purchase

The total value of purchases made by the purchase or ganisations of the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply in India and abroad in the period April to December 1953 totalled Rs 63 7 crore Rs 39 4 crore through the Direc torate General of Supplies and Di posals at New Delhi Rs 14 1 crore through the Director General of the India Store Department in London and Rs 10 2 crore through the India Supply Mission in Washington (This figure of Rs 10 2 crore includes food purchases of the value of Rs 4 7 crore)

At Bombay the Textile Commissioner of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry purchased cotton textiles valued at Rs 3 05 crore during April to October 1953 On November 1 1953 the Purchase Organisation of the Textile Commi sioner was transferred to the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply under the Directorate General of Sup plies and Di posals

The prices of stores generally showed a downward trend except for a few items uch as petroleum products steel paper insulated lead and copper cables copper wire tin etc The prices of non ferrous metals fell on an average by 40 per cent and those of other items by 20 to 25 per cent

In order to encourage cottage and small scale industries as well as greater use of khadi special steps have been taken to use khadi for Government requirements in consultation with the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board Orders for Rs 2 lakh worth of khadi have been

placed since March 1953 Steps have also been taken to develop the production of khadi and it is hoped that the purchase of khadi for Government requirements will increase substantially

As far as possible purchases are being made in India as long as prices and rates of delivery are reasonable

In order to improve the existing organisation methods and procedure for the purchase of stores both in India and abroad the Government of India have appointed a Stores Purchase Committee with wide terms of reference its recommendations are now awaited The recommendations of the London and Washington Committees are also being scrutinised by the Stores Purchase Committee

The Purchase Organisation of the Government has an Inspection Wing consisting of technical staff who inspect goods intended for the use of the Government The value of stores in pected during April to October 1953 was Rs 49 5 crore

The Government Test House at Alipore continued to test materials on behalf of Government Departments private individuals firms and public bodies It issues test certi ficates on the quality of amples draws up specifications and furnishes technical aid and information etc

Disposals

The bulk of the war surpluses has been disposed of In November 1953 scrapped armoured vehicles of the value of Rs 16 lakh were sold by the Directorate General Supplies and Disposals to the highest bidder in the country for about Rs 33 lakh

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES

Three thousand two hundred and ninety nine licences

under the Explosives Rules of 1940 and 8 181 licences under the Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium Rules and the Cinematograph Film Rules were issued during the year 1953 Inspections of most of the important licensed premises where explosives and petroleum were stored and handled were carried out and several accidents caused by the handling and storage of explosives were investigated Numerous samples of explosives were received from different State Governments for examination The detailed plans for various units of one of the oil refineries to be set up in Bombay have been examined and approved by this Department and the construction of the refinery is in progress

High explosive detonator and safety fuse worth about rupee two crore were imported during the year from the United Kingdom for blasting in mines and quarries An agreement has recently been signed by the Government with Messrs Imperial Chemical Industries for setting up a factory in India for the manufacture of high explosives for blasting

PETROLEUM DIVISION

Since supplies from Iran have been cut off petroleum products had to be brought from distant sources which caused increases in prices on account of higher transportation charges It however became possible to make reductions in the prices of petroleum products from December 2 1953 due to a fall in ocean freight rates and due to fresh supplies having become available from sources less distant from India

Petroleum products will be available in larger quantities when two of the projected refineries with a total capacity of three million tons start production in the next financial year The recent discovery of oil in the Naharkatiya area of Upper Assam is also expected to improve the indigenous production of petroleum products

3 INTERNAL

HOME AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with two broad groups of subjects the public services and public security Recruitment to the services the maintenance of discipline and the formulation of service regulations are its main responsibilitie The all India Services are however run jointly by the Central and State Governments

In matters relating to public security the Central Government was responsible for maintaining law and order in the centrally administered areas till the passing of the Part C States Act of 1951 which shifts much of the burden to the respective State Governments The Part A and B States shoulder complete responsibility in their own areas The Central Government now plays mainly a co ordinating and advisory role

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

The five year colonisation scheme for the Andamans and Nicobar Islands is making good progress and it is hoped that about 400 families of agriculturists will be settled on the Islands before the advent of the monsoon The 97 families of displaced agriculturists from East Bengal who were settled there in 1953 are doing well

The forests in the Andamans are rich in minor forest produce uch as cane bamboo coconut fibre palm leaves etc A society has been formed to utilise these products by organising cottage industries In the budget for 1953 54 a sum of Rs 1 75 95 000 was earmarked for the development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the development of the Scheduled Areas grants of Rs 2 47 02 000 for the Part A and Part B States and Rs 27 03 000 for the Part C States have been sanctioned A provision of Rs 356 lakh for the Part A and Part B States and of Rs 33 5 lakh for the Part C States has been made in the budget estimates for 1954 55 A sum of Rs 4 crore has been earmarked in the First Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the conditions of Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Tribes Welfare chemes for Scheduled Castes ex criminal tribes and other Backward Classes were assigned grants amounting to Rs 1 25 crore in the budget for 1954 55

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

The Backward Classes Commission has so far visited 12 States It conducted on the spot investigations into the condition of the socially and educationally backward classes The Commission s work is expected to be completed by the end of this year

ANDHRA STATE

Consequent upon the passing of the Andhra State Act of 1953 the new State of Andhra came into existence on October 1 1953 A full fledged Part A State it is governed by a popular Ministry

COMMISSION FOR THE REORGANISATION OF STATES

The Government of India have appointed a Commission for the reorganisation of States with Sri Saiyid Fazl Ali as Chairman The Commission has begun its work of recording the evidence of popular organisations

PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

Comprehensive statistical information was collected from various State Governments and placed before Parliament in the form of a report in December 1953 Both the Houses of Parliament adopted motions to the effect that there was ample justification for continuing the enforcement of the Preventive Detention Act of 1950 till December 31 1954

PRESS (OBJECTIONABLE MATTER) ACT

The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act of 1951 was to have expired on January 31 1954 but since the provisions it embodied were not contained in any other law a Bill entitled the Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Bill of 1953 extending the life of the Act for a further period of two years and also making certain amendments of a non controversial nature was introduced in the House of the People on December 15 1953 Owing to the pressure of other business the Bill could not be discussed and therefore an Ordinance on the lines of the amending Bill was promulgated

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS

There has been a slight decrease in the strength of the police forces in all the States except those of Assam Coorg and Delhi

INDIAN ARMS ACT

Certain powers of the Central Government under the

Indian Arms Act and the Rules made thereunder have been delegated to Part B State Governments except in the case of Jammu and Kashmir The rules do not extend to this State The establishment of properly constituted rifle clubs is encouraged and the State Governments have been advised to recommend all such clubs for affiliation with the National Rifle Association at Ahmedabad which is an all India body It has also been decided to supply the rifle clubs with ammunition manufactured in the ordnance factories when ever available at the rates at which it is issued to officers of the Defence Services

JAILS AND CORRECTIONAL WORK

In order to organise a training course for Jail Officers at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay and to advise the various State Governments on criminology pro bation etc the services of Dr Walter C Reckless an expert on criminology were requisitioned from the United Nations during 1952 53 On the completion of his term Dr Walter C Reckles submitted a report on *Jail Administration in India* to the United Nations The Ministry is contemplat ing action on recommendations made by the report

SETTLEMENT OF PAKISTANI NATIONALS

Pakistani nationals desirous of returning to India for an indefinite stay are required to do so on what are called long term visas The grant of such visas by the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan is authorised by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments concerned After the Indo Pakistan conference held during 1953 it was decided to facilitate the reunion of divided families

ALL INDIA SERVICES

In the report for 1952 53 it was stated that an I A S gradation list for all the Part A States had been finally

published The I P S gradation list has been forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission for their concurrence As regards the Part B States considerable progress has been made in finalising lists for the I A S and I P S Work on the framing of rules and regulations under the All India Services Act was undertaken during 1953

CENTRAL SERVICES

The constitution of Grades I to III of the Central Secre tariat Service *is now practically complete All the depart* mental candidates were considered for these grades Among the existing eligible officers a sufficient number were found suitable by the Union Public Service Commission thus obviating the need for reinforcements from outside As a matter of policy however it was decided that women candidates from outside considered suitable by the Union Public Service Commission should be offered appointments to these services In addition to permanent appointments to the three grades the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III has also been constituted

Grade IV

The permanent strength of Grade IV has been fixed at 1 800 and the Regular Temporary Establishment at 1 200 *1 764 permanent vacancies in Grade IV have so far been* filled and 1 000 names have been published for the Regular Temporary Establishment

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT STENOGRAPHERS SERVICE

During the year under review 138 stenographers were confirmed in Grade III The total number of persons so far confirmed is 571 while the authorised permanent strength is 604 Lists of persons eligible for Grade I and II have been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for grading according to merit

The Ministry of States deals with the administrative financial and economic problems of the Part B States in consultation with the other Ministrie It also attends to all matters relating to the Part C States of Himachal Pradesh Vindhya Pradesh Bhopal Tripura Manipur Kutch and Bila pur

PRESIDENT'S RULE IN PEPSU

By his Proclamation of March 4 1953 the President assumed to himself the administration of Patiala and East Punjab States Union and throughout the year the adminis tration of the State was under the control of the Central Government During this period law and order was restored agrarian reforms undertaken the services reor ganised a joint cadre of the I A S and I P S for Pep u and Punjab finalised and the di tricts reorganised Work on all the development plans also made substantial progress

A number of useful legislative measures were enacted by the President in the exercise of the powers conferred on him under Section 3 of the Pepsu Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act of 1953

The President s Proclamation expired on March 26 1954 Arrangements were therefore made for the completion of the general elections by March 7 1954 It was not possible to hold the elections earlier than the second half of February 1954 since the Delimitation Commission s Order delimiting the State Assembly constituencies was published only to wards the end of September and the electoral rolls were finalised in accordance with the provisions of the Delimita tion Order on December 15 1953 A new Ministry with Colonel Raghbir Singh as Chief Minister was sworn in on March 8 1954

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

Following the defeat of the motion of confidence moved

by the Ministry in Travancore Cochin on September 23 1953 the Rajpramukh of the State dissolved the State Legislature and ordered fresh elections The Ministry was asked to continue in office till fresh elections were held As no single party emerged with a clear majority the Rajpramukh after consultations with the leaders of the principal parties called upon Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai to form a Ministry Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai was sworn in as Chief Minister on March 16 1954

GOVERNMENT OF PART C STATES (AMENDMENT) ACT

The Government of Part C States Act of 1951 was enacted on September 6 1951 The operative provisions of the Act regarding the setting up of Legislative Assemblies and a Council of Ministers for some of the Part C States were brought into force in March 1952 In the light of experience gained in the working of the Government of Part C States Act in the States of Ajmer Bhopal, Coorg Delhi Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh it was found necessary to amend the Act in order to make inter alia provision in respect of the following

(a) reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the accounts of the State to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned
(b) amendment of Section 33 of the Act to make it explicit that though bills may be introduced in Hindi in the State Assemblies and rules and orders thereunder may be in Hindi or the regional language the authoritative text should be prepared in the English language as in the case of Part A and Part B States
(c) amendment of Section 39 of the Act to specify that the Consolidated Fund of the Part C States will also include loans given by the Centre so that the States may be able to frame their own capital budgets

(d) inclusion of a provision empowering the President to decide in consultation with the Election Commission any question about the disqualification of a member of the Legislative Assembly

(e) amendment of Section 22 of the Act to enable the State Legislature to amend laws passed by Parliament between January 26 1950 and April 1 1952 relating to subjects included in the State and Concurrent Lists and

(f) establishment of a contingency fund for each State

A Bill incorporating these provisions was passed by both Houses of Parliament and the Government of Part C States (Amendment) Act came into force on April 1 1954

BILASPUR

It has been decided to merge Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh The Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh has therefore also been appointed Chief Commissioner of Bila pur As a result of this change various heads of departments in Himachal Pradesh have been placed in charge of corresponding departments in Bilaspur A certain degree of uniformity has been brought about in the admini - tration before the actual merger of the State

HIGH COURT JUDGES

The High Court Judges (Part B States) Order of 1953 was issued by the President on December 26 1953 The Order which was i sued in consultation with the State Governments and the Rajpramukhs prescribes the pen ion leave allowances and travelling allowances for High Court Judges of Part B States The Order has been given retrospective effect o as to cover the cases of certain Judges who continued to be Chief Justices or ordinary Judges of these High Courts for a specific period and who retired before the date of the Order

AGRARIAN REFORM IN PART B AND C STATES

Agrarian reforms were undertaken in the States of Hyderabad Vindhya Pradesh Bhopal and Himachal Pradesh In Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal jagirs have been abolished by legislation which also provides for the conferment of occupancy rights on the existing tenants and the payment of compensation to jagirdars These measures have been drawn up in consultation with the Planning Commission and are in conformity with the main recommendations of the Five Year Plan

COUNCIL OF ADVISERS

In accordance with Section 42 of the Government of Part C States Act of 1951 Councils of Advisers were constituted in Tripura and Manipur In Tripura the Council of Advisers consists of three non officials while in Manipur it consists of five members

ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES

Various questions relating to the adjustment of boundaries between the States of Rajasthan and Bombay Travancore Cochin and Madras and Bihar and Orissa were raised during the year They will now be considered by the States Reorganisation Commission

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO PART B STATES

In pursuance of an undertaking contained in the Federal Financial Integration Agreements with Rajasthan Madhya Bharat Saurashtra and Pepsu a sum of Rs 3 crore was allotted by the Government of India in 1951 52 to be disbursed as grant in aid to these four States The money has been spent on schemes drawn up by the State Governments and approved by the Central Government These schemes include irrigation works schemes for the supply of water in rural areas and the construction of roads and bridges

To enable the Government of India to decide upon

further assistance to Rajasthan Madhya Bharat Saurashtra and Pepsu in accordance with the commitment embodied in the Financial Integration Agreements a committee with Sri N V Gadgil M P as Chairman was appointed to enquire into the special needs of these States

The committee s recommendations have been accepted by the Government on the understanding that the State Governments on their part will implement certain recom mendations which the committee has made with a view to *improving the administrative and planning machinery* Becau e of this decision in addition to such special assistance as has already been extended to these States a um of Rs 4 crore out of the um envisaged as Central assistance to the Five Year Plans of these States will be given as outright grants instead of as loans So that Rs 4 crore will be distributed among the States as follows

	(lakhs of rupees)
Saurashtra	100
Madhya Bharat	100
Rajasthan	150
Pepsu	50

Another sum of Rs 4 crore will be allotted to these States as an *ad hoc* grant during the next two years to assist them in providing administrative buildings link roads public health services in rural areas etc This *ad hoc* gran will be distributed as follows

	(lakhs of rupees)
Saurashtra	90
Madhya Bharat	100
Rajasthan	150
Pepsu	60

In the Central budget for 1954 55 provision has been made for the allotment of Rs 225 lakh and Rs 150 lakh respectively for the purposes mentioned above The

balance will be made available to the States as and when they require it

GRANTS IN AID TO PART C STATES

The States of Bhopal Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh have Consolidated Funds of their own but an annual grant in aid from Central Revenues is paid into these funds

Bilaspur Kutch Manipur and Tripura have no Consolidated Funds of their own their revenue and other receipts go into the Central revenues and provision for their expenditure both on revenue and capital accounts is made in the Central budget

CENTRE AND PART C STATES

It has been decided that the Ministries of the Government of India should normally handle subjects in their administrative charge in the Part C States and that the Ministry of States should concern itself with the internal problems of the States such as those relating to law and order the rights and privileges of rulers and scrutiny of bills forwarded for the approval of the Government of India or for the assent of the President The Ministry of States al o scrutinises the budgets of Part C States

COMMUNICATIONS

CIVIL AVIATION

In order to put it on a more economic basis the air transport industry in the country was nationalised and on June 15 1953 two air corporations viz the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation were constituted The corporations took over from August 1 1953 the undertakings of nine scheduled air transport companies

Air India International continued to operate services to the United Kingdom and Nairobi From October 3, 1953 the frequency of the service to Nairobi was increased from three services a fortnight to two per week The frequency of the service to the United Kingdom was increased during the year from three to four a week Besides the Air India International have plans for starting a service to Tokyo via Bangkok and Manila/Hongkong and to Djakarta via Singapore by the middle of 1954

The Indian Airlines Corporation is considering the replacement of it Dakota aircraft with later models and the necessary provision has been made in the budget for 1954 55

As a result of successful negotiations with Pakistan on November 7 1953 the Indian Airlines started a service to Afghanistan from Delhi on the Amritsar Lahore Kabul Kandahar route Prior to this the service to Kabul was operated from Bombay and followed a circuitous route via Karachi Zahidan and Kandahar

The provision of ground facilities for the operation of air services recorded a steady progress during the year under review With a view to providing adequate air traffic control and telecommunication facilities the aerodromes at Cooch Bihar and Balurghat were taken over from the Government of West Bengal

During the year the construction of a second runway and W T Station at Dum Dum was completed The runways at Santa Cruz were reinforced and lengthened and at Palam the existing taxi track was widened and a new one constructed

The Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad conducted courses for the training of commercial pilots navigators ground engineers air traffic control officers as well a radio operators and technicians Besides these,

refresher course for the personnel of the Aeronautical Com munication Organisation were also organised Under the Colombo Plan 19 seats at the Centre have been offered to nationals of South and South East Asian countries for train ing in different branches of civil aviation

In addition to the ten already existing a new flying club at Jaipur called the Rajasthan Flying Club was subsidised during the year In all the flying clubs trained 127 A and 39 B pilots in 1953 54 Moreover the two Glid ing Clubs at Poona and Delhi continued to receive assistance from the Government and trained 71 glider pilots The total amount of subsidies to flying and gliding clubs is estimated at Rs 14 8 lakh

In spite of assistance from the Government the Indian Gliding Association at Poona has been running into financial difficulties and the Government have now decided to take it over

METEOROLOGY

The Indian Meteorological Department provides weather services for civil and military aviation naval and mercantile shipping ports agriculture forestry irrigation and power projects public works railways public health bodies and the general public

Weather forecasts especially for farmers are broadcast daily from the stations of the All India Radio in the differ ent regional languages These forecasts are also published in newspapers and sent by telegram on payment to those who ask for them In order to select a place for the location of an astronomical observatory in Northern India arrange- ments have been made for the observation of seeing condi tions at Ujjain for a period of two years

A scheme for the establishment of a network of radio- wind finding stations which will study the upper winds at

high altitudes and in cloudy weather is now under consideration It is proposed to install radar systems at important international aerodromes in the country for giving effective warning against storms to aircraft

Steps are being taken to strengthen the meteorological organisation in Assam and on the north east frontier

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

New schemes under the Five Year Development Plan for the Overseas Communications Service have been undertaken At Calcutta land has been requisitioned for the establishment of transmitting and receiving stations which are now being constructed A pilot station was opened at Calcutta in March 1953 for handling regional foreign telegraph traffic to the United Kingdom and other countries connected *via* London When fully developed the station will provide a direct telephone service to the U S A and direct telegraph and telephone services to countries in the East and Far East

A direct wireless telegraph service between Calcutta and London was inaugurated on March 12 1953 and a direct radio telephone service between India and East Africa (Nairobi) on August 18 1953 A direct radio telephone service between India and Hongkong and another between India and Switzerland were opened on December 23 1953 and March 1 1954 respectively

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

The production targets fixed under the Five Year Plan i e 25 000 telephones and 20 000 exchange lines have already been achieved New targets for the period of the Plan have now been fixed at 60 000 telephones and 40 000 exchange lines There is a proposal to increase the share capital from Rs 2 5 crore to Rs 4 crore

The factory now manufactures all the components of a telephone instrument except condensers it is expected that the manufacture of these will al o be undertaken shortly Automatic exchange equipment and transmission equipment is also being manufactured in the factory Single channel carrier telephone equipment is already being manufactured and during 1954 55 it is proposed to manufacture three channel carrier equipment as well

WIRELESS PLANNING AND CO ORDINATION ORGANISATION

This Organisation was set up during 1952 for the planning and co ordination of wireless operations During 1953 considerable progress was made in the implementation of frequency assignments relating chiefly to the maritime and aeronautical mobile services according to the plans adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva in 1951 Wireless operations in India which were likely to cause harmful interference to aeronautical mobile services in the Mediterranean and the South East Asia regions were cleared so that the frequency assignment plans for those regions could be safely put into practice Three examinations were conducted for wireless operators Skeleton monitoring facilities have been established under the control of the organisation and steps are being taken to establish a monitoring network in the country for discharging various technical responsibiliti s which have devolved upon India as a signatory to the International Telecommunication Convention and other international agreements

POST OFFICES

October 1954 will mark the centenary of the first issue of the India postage stamp An international Philatelic cum Postal Exhibition will be held and a set of special stamps as well as a souvenir album containing fascimile reproductions in actual colours of India postage stamps in use during the last 100 years will be issued A

history of the Indian post office and postage stamps will also be published Many foreign postal administrations are expected to participate in this celebration

The programme of establishing post offices in villages with a population of 2 000 and above was practically com pleted on March 31 1953 From April 1 1953 a new policy for setting up post offices in rural areas has been evolved it combines the criteria of population in group of villages and distances from existing post offices From April 1953 to December 1953 1 372 new post offices were opened

Three commemorative issues of stamps were produced during the year the first on the occasion of the Railway Centenary the second to commemorate the conquest of Everest on May 29 1953 and the third on the occasion of the Indian Telegraph Centenary in November 1953

TELEGRAPHS

By December 1953 150 combined offices were opened bringing the total number of telegraph offices in India to 8 620 All the district headquarter stations are to be given telegraph facilities

The efficiency of the telegraph ervice was increased con siderably during the year by the provision of more direct outlets between the various stations installation of more V F T system on heavily congested sections introduction of teleprinters on all main circuits and the introduction of a programme for the systematic overhaul of teleprinters

By the use of the tape relay system it is hoped that de lays in the transmission of telegrams will be reduced con siderably For this system equipment has been obtained and installed at the Bombay C T O The question of in troducing the system at the New Delhi Calcutta and other principal offices is under consideration

The Indian Languages Telegraph Service in the Devanagri script was extended during the year to many more stations and is now available at 525 offices Arrangements are being made to extend the service to more places by phonocom over short-distance trunk telephone circuits The number of telegrams in Indian languages booked during the year is 18 939 as against 7 801 last year A Hindi teleprinter was developed by the Department and has proved successful though it works at a much slower speed than the English teleprinter

TELEPHONES

Forty eight new telephone exchanges were opened in the course of January to December 1953 and eight exchanges in the Jammu and Kashmir State were taken over on September 16 1953 More than 21 000 new telephones were installed The total number of telephones on December 31 1953 exceeded 2 18 000 During the year 1953 419 public call offices were opened bringing the total number to 2 258 on December 31 1953 It has been decided that as a matter of policy all di trict headquarter stations should be given facilities for trunk telephone calls

The number of trunk calls made in 1953 54 is estimated at 13 million as compared to only 2 25 million in the year 1938 39 for undivided India During the past year 14 additional trunk lines 14 single channel carriers 13 three-channel carriers and two twelve channel carriers were installed on different routes to cope with the greatly increased traffic

With the installation of three automatic exchanges in Calcutta viz Central Jorashanko and Avenue the first Direct Exchange system in India was inaugurated The installation of more exchanges in Calcutta is progressing according to schedule

On November 16 1953 the Government of India con

stituted a committee of eminent scientists called the National Telecommunication Development and Research Advisory Committee

RATES

Because of the increasing losses incurred by its postal branch since 1948-49 the Department was forced to raise some of the postal rate in April and May 1953 These increases have considerably brought down the estimated losses for 1953 54 Nevertheless it is expected that on account of the liberal programme of expansion in the rural areas as well as other unremunerative enterprises the losses will increase again

TRANSPORT

PORTS

With a view to improving the major ports of Calcutta Bombay Madras and Cochin several projects have been planned and works to the extent of Rs 392 20 lakh have already been executed The Central Government have advanced a loan of Rs 195 lakh towards this expenditure At Kandla harbour works estimated to cost Rs 6 9, crore were started in September 1953

The construction of the New Marine Oil Terminal at the Port of Bombay estimated to cost about Rs 7 crore is in progress The Government have advanced a loan of Rs 3 crore for this scheme

A programme for improving the more important of the minor ports in the country has been drawn up and is being implemented by the various maritime States A sum of Rs 22 63 lakh has been advanced to these State against the Central assistance of Rs 80 lakh earmarked for the period covered by the Five Year Plan

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

There are more than 5 500 miles of navigable water ways in India the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries the Godavari and the Krishna the backwaters and canals of Travancore Cochin The Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals in the States of Madras and Andhra and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa are important waterways The new multi purpose river valley projects include schemes for navigation channels For effective co ordination between State Governments inter-State organisations are necessary A beginning in this direction has been made by the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board

ROAD TRANSPORT

A Study Group consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission the Ministries of Transport Railways Production Commerce and Indu try Food and Agriculture and Labour has been set up to examine and make recom mendations on certain aspects of planning to meet the increasing demand for transport arising from the imple mentation of the Five Year Plan

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

The implementation of the recommendations of the Delhi Road Transport Authority Enquiry Committee has *resulted in considerable improvements* in the bus services Eighty eight old buses were condemned 64 new buses put on the road and 70 more will be added to the fleet by the end of March 1954 bringing the total to three hundred and sixteen The construction of 41 shelters for queues has been sanctioned and two depots and a central workshop estimated to cost Rs 20 lakh are expected to be ready short ly A loan of Rs 45 lakh was advanced to the Authority for the purchase of 70 new diesel buses and the construc tion of the workshop and depots A profit of Rs 2 97 lakh is expected during the year 1954 as against Rs 3.99 lakh during the previous year

During the year under review there was a fall in the prices of second hand ships and Indian shipping companies made additions to their tonnage by the purchase of such ship abroad

At the end of 1953 the total Indian owned and registered tonnage after allowing for replacements was 4 33000 G R T But the acquisition of additional tonnage has not kept pace with the Planning Commission s programme and the Government have agreed to liberalise the terms of loans to Indian shipping companies

The entire coastal trade of the country was carried by ships owned or chartered by Indian companies The cargo moved round the coast during the year amounted to 25 lakh tons of which coal and salt account for 12 lakh and three lakh tons respectively A sum of Rs 1 crore was included in the budget for the current year for the grant of loans for the purchase of coastal ships

The freight earnings of Indian shipping companies in the overseas trade totalled about Rs 8 25 crore for the year 1952 53 as against Rs 7 92 crore during the previous year

A provision of Rs 2 crore was also made during the year for the grant of loans with 2½ per cent interest for the purchase of two ships for the overseas trade

At the Hindustan Shipyard two standard ships of 8 000 D W T each were launched five ships are under construction

The Eastern Shipping Corporation is building two 8 000 tonners at the Visakhapatnam Shipyard

The training of seamen for the Indian Merchant Navy continued to make good progress About a thousand boys passed out of the Ratings Training Ships *Bhadra* and

Mekhaala which are stationed at Calcutta and Visakhapatnam respectively All the boys have since found employment

The Radar Training Centre the first of its kind in India was opened under the auspices of the Nautical and Engineering College in October 1953

The first batch of 46 apprentices recruited in 1949 under the new scheme for training in marine engineering passed out of the Marine Engineering College in 1953 Twenty eight cadets also passed their Part A from the *Dufferin* thus bringing the total number of boys trained by the Government during the year to seventy four

LIGHTHOUSE DEPARTMENT

The Lighthouse Department is now functioning as an independent unit under the administrative control of the Transport Ministry It was separated from the Directorate General of Shipping on July 1 1953 With a view to meeting the expenditure on the development of lighthouses and the improvement of navigational aids the rates of light dues on sailing and other types of ships were increased in June 1953

Two motor boats have been built for the Vengurla Rocks Lighthouse and the Oyster Lighthouse New towers and staff quarters are being constructed at Kerotan Dalphin s Nose, Korlai Fort and Bhatkal

A second hand ship has been purchased by this Department at a cost of £ 50 000 for tending the lights on the Indian coasts

The scheme for demarcating and lighting the navigation channel in the port of Kandla is making good progress

TOURIST TRAFFIC

The number of tourists from outside countries wa

28 060 in 1953 of these 6 206 were Americans New Tourist Information Offices have been opened at Srinagar and Banaras thus bringing the total to seven in India and one abroad Frontier formalities and visas and customs regulations have been further simplified A large variety of tourist publicity material consisting of books pamphlets folders posters calendars picture postcards models and films in colour have been produced and distributed abroad and in India

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

By December 1953 263 miles of new sections (missing links) in the national highways and 19 major bridges had been constructed Of the existing highways 1 800 miles were improved

In the Part C States and the North East Frontier Agency 1 113 miles of new roads were built and improvements were made on 403 miles of existing roads this includes the new link to Tripura from Assam viz the 134 mile long Agrtala Assam border road

RAILWAYS

DEVELOPMENT WORKS

The Chunar Robertsganj the diversion line via Chandigarh Rajkot Town Rajkot Junction Pihij Nadiad and a portion of the Sanganer Town Toda Rai Singh Extension have been completed and opened to traffic

The following lines which had been dismantled have been restored during 1953 54 Bobbili Salur Shoranur Nilambur Vasad Kathana Balamau Madhoganj Madura Usilampatti Nagrota Jogindernagar and Bhagalpur Mandar hill branches

Orders have been placed abroad for a large number of locomotives in order to accelerate the pace of rehabilitation

However the Government s policy is to make use of indigenous resources as far as possible The annual target of production for the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is to be raised to 150 from 120 and thereafter to 200 average sized locomotives in the course of the next four years Similarly the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company which has so far produced and delivered 50 locomotives in all are expected to achieve their target of 50 locomotives a year during 1954 55

The policy of not placing new orders for passenger coaches abroad is being continued and the capacity of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd and the railway workshops has been increased

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The punctuality of trains improved further during 1953 54 The resources of all the railways were pooled to make arrangements for the Prayag Kumbh Mela To cope with the inward mela traffic 374 special trains were run to Allahabad while 344 specials were run to clear the mela traffic In addition 510 shuttle trains were run within the mela area The Railway Efficiency Bureau has carried out extensive investigations on several operational and organ sa tional problems on almost all the zonal railways To meet the increased demand for the movement of goods steps were taken to increase the transport capacity which included an increase in total wagon holdings and locomotives line and yard capacity and transhipment facilities

AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

The amenities at small and wayside stations include the provision of better platforms and facilities for waiting improved lighting over bridges etc With the abolition of the first class it has been possible to increase lower class accommodation The new third class coaches have wider seats fans better lighting and better lavatori

were also made to reduce overcrowding in passenger trains Between April and November 1933 190 new trains started running and the route erved by 126 trains were extended Compared to 1947 50 the passenger train mileage has increased by about 20 per cent on the broad gauge and by 30 per cent on the metre gauge

Officers are to be appointed on the ix zonal railways to co ordinate the work relating to the provision of ameni ties These officers will provide the necessary co ordination between the various departments of each railway o that speedy action may be taken They will frequently inspect different ections of the railways in order to study existing conditions and wherever any deficiencies are found they will take suitable action

A Hindi Section has been opened in the Railway Board s office in order to deal with Hindi correspondence and standardised Hindi equivalents of terms in u e on railways have been prepared It has also been decided to publish an all India time table in Hindi With a view to facilitating the recruitment of staff two more railway commissions have been set up with headquarters at Allahabad and Madras

A committee has been set up with Acharya Kripalani as Chairman for conducting enquiries into corruption on the railways

Though it has not been possible to reduce the freights and fares several conce ions have been introduced These include the Circular Tour Tickets for distances over 1 500 miles at three fourths the ordinary fare Round Tour Tickets for students available for 45 days students monthly tickets in non suburban areas return tickets to hill stations at 1½ single journey fares etc

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

The interests of the railway staff have also not been

ignored While the standard of amenities in some of the existing quarters is being improved the construction of 18 432 new quarters is expected to be completed by the end of 1954-55 It has been decided to construct annexes in suitable sanatoria one for each zone for the benefit of railwaymen suffering from tuberculosis

As regards railway labour the relations between labour and management remained cordial during the yea- The two Railway Federations have merged into a nev organisation called the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen

FIVE YEAR PLAN

A sum of Rs 400 crore has been earmarked for the railways under the Five Year Plan Rs 131 04 crore have been spent during the first two years and Rs 77 88 crore are to be spent during the current year Arrangements have been made to step up expenditure on works and also to increase the procurement of rolling stock during the remaining period of the Plan

RE-GROUPING

As regards the working of the system of re grouped railways it has facilitated the running of through services pooling of engines at convenient points closing of some smaller sheds and better utilisation of rolling stock

TECHNICAL TRAINING

A technical school has been opened at Perambur for training both theoretical and practical in coach building The school is designed to accommodate 300 trainees at a time

4 EXTERNAL

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

At the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which commenced on September 15 1953 the leader of the Indian Delegation Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected President

Though the Korean question remained in the background during this session the conduct of our Custodian Force has been appreciated in the United Nations and elsewhere The treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa once again engaged the attention of the *ad hoc* Political Committee The resolution adopted by that Committee provided for the continuance of the Committee of Good Offices set up to formulate proposals to be placed before the Assembly at its next session

With regard to the Trust Territories of Togoland the Indian Delegation emphasised the need for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants before initiating any radical changes in their status On the question of disarmament and the prohibition of the use of the atom bomb the Commission set up by the United Nations had made little progress Since the co operation of the permanent members of the Security Council was essential in this matter the Indian Delegation suggested that a sub-committee of the Commission consisting of the Powers principally involved should

be set up and should hold meetings in private These suggestions were embodied in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly

The Indian Delegation also gave its whole hearted support to resolutions designed to promote the economic development of under developed areas The Indian Delegation clearly expressed the view that India was opposed to forced labour in any form and circumstances

India continued to serve on the Economic and Social Council and was also elected by the General Assembly to serve on the Trusteeship Council for a period of three years One of the resolutions adopted by the UNESCO at its last general conference arose from the report of the Seminar on the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques held in Delhi in January 1953

The Indian Delegation also put forward a proposal to the FAO for providing famine relief in an emergency Though the scheme was not adopted because of the unwillingness of the surplus countries to provide the necessary finances the principle that the FAO will observe famine trends among member nations with a view to organising international assistance has been accepted

The Government of India continues to participate in the activities of the other specialised agencies of the United Nations such as WHO ILO ICAO ITU UPU UMO IMF and IBR & D India was re elected to the Council of ICAO and FAO in 1953 and was also represented on the UNICEF Human Rights Commission Social Commission Statistical Commission Narcotic Drugs Commission Transport and Communications Commission and the Fiscal Commission

COLOMBO PLAN

India has received economic and technical aid from the more advanced countries namely Canada the U K Aus

tralia and New Zealand and has extended aid to other member countries of South Asia One of the feature of this aid has been the grant of scholarships for technical training in India

FOREIGN AID

India continues to receive economic and technical assistance from the United States of America under the TCA Agreement She has also taken economic and technical aid from Norway under the tripartite agreement between the United Nations and the Government of India and Norway

INDIA S IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURS

An Indian Delegation visited Rangoon in Decemb r 1953 to discuss the New Burma Land Nationalisation Bill and the Burmese authorities have promised to consider the Government of India s views During March and April 1953 the Prime Ministers of India and Burma undertook a joint tour of the tribal areas on either side of the Indo Burma frontier Also the Government of India have given their support to the complaint made by Burma to the United Nations with regard to the activities of the K M T troops on Burmese territory

The Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon met in New Delhi in January 1954 and an agreement was reached on the immigration problem

Relations with Nepal continued to be cordial and India has extended both financial and technical assistance to this country A senior Indian official was appointed as Director of the Technical Mission in Nepal The depots maintained by the British in India for recruiting Gurkhas were closed down during the year

Turning to Indo Pakistan relations efforts were made to

settle all outstanding disputes as well as to promote co operation in matters of common interest As a result of Conferences held during July and August 1953 agreement was reached on various is ues tho e relating to movable property were ratified by the two Governments and instructions for implementing them were issued in January 1954 In order to settle outstanding is ues between the two countries their respective Governments issued a directive to their Ministeries to take up such issues with their opposite numbers To keep their respective Prime Ministers fully *informed of the progress of the discussion the two Govern* ments appointed an official Steering Committee

An Indo Pakistan Conference was held in Calcutta from September 30 to October 2 1953 to discuss various problems connected with the Eastern Zone This discussion included the question of the exchange of enclaves in Cooch Behar and East Bengal the demarcation of the boundary and the settlement of boundary disputes in the Eastern Zone freedom of movement border trade and other important issues arising out of the Prime Ministers Agreement of April 1950 on minorities At the conclusion of their talks at New Delhi in August 1953 the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan issued a joint communique stating their firm opinion that the Kashmir dispute should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of the States

Negotiations for military aid to Pakistan by the U S A however created a new situation which besides affecting the Kashmir and other issues between the two countries raised wider issues relating to the peace area in this region and to the cold war antagonisms in the world The negotiations resulted in a U S Pakistan Military Aid Agreement which has introduced further complications in relations between India and Pakistan

The Government of India have lent the State of Sikkim *an official to serve as Planning Officer and have also deputed*

other officers from time to time to advise on specific mat ters

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The French Government have not agreed to India s proposal that negotiations be started for the direct transfer of Pondicherry Karikal Mahe and Yanam to India without a referendum They argue that such transfer is not allowed *under the French Constitution*

The refusal of the Portuguese Government to discuss the proposals of the Government of India regarding the future of the Portuguese possessions in India resulted in the closing of our Legation in Lisbon on June 11 1953

SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Treaty of Friendship between India and Indonesia was registered with the United Nations Secretariat on June 17 1953

The assets of the Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League now with the Custodian of Enemy Property in Malaya are to be divided between India and Pakistan in the ratio of two to one The Government of the Federation of Malaya have prepared two pilot schemes for settling Indian labourers on the land

MIDDLE EAST

Relations with countries in the Middle East were strengthened by the exchange of delegations between these countries and India and the conclusion of the following treaties and agreements —

1 The Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between India and Iraq exchanged on

April 28 1953 and the Trade Agreement signed on May 6 1953

2 The Trade Agreement between India and Turkey signed at New Delhi on June 4 1953

3 The Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Egypt signed in Cairo on July 8 1953

The Anglo Egyptian Agreement on self government and self determination for the Sudan provided for the establish ment of a mixed election commission of seven members with an Indian Chairman At the request of the British and Egyptian Governments the services of Sri Sukumar Sen Chief Election Commissioner were lent for organising the new elections in the Sudan The Government of India have decided to appoint a liaison officer at Khartoum to look after Indian nationals and Indian commercial interests

FAR EAST

The Government of India continued their efforts to secure representation for the People s Republic of China in the United Nations A delegation visited Peking to discuss matters of common concern relating to Tibet and a Treaty concerning the Tibet Region of China has been signed between India and China

Since June 1953 India has been striving to bring the war in Korea to an end When the two sides agreed to a procedure for the repatriation of the prisoners of war India was invited by both the Commands to assume certain res ponsibilities under the P O W Agreement Accordingly the Chairman and the Executive Agent of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission were provided by India She also sent a Custodian Force to guard the prisoners of war for the period specified in the Agreement Lt Gen K S Thimayya was India s representative on the N N.R C While those in the South Camp who had not opted for repatriation were restored to U N Custody prisoners in the North Camp were conducted to China and North Korea by

the Chinese and North Korean Red Cross Eighty-eight prisoners who desired to go to neutral countries were brought to India and their cases referred to the Secretary General of the United Nation

At the invitation of the Japanese Government a good will mission consisting of three Members of Parliament toured Japan for three weeks last September Also in accordance with the treaty of peace between India and Japan discussions were held on the settlement of funds relating to Japanese assets in India and Indian assets in Japan

AFRICA

With regard to the *emergency in British East Africa* the Government of India while condemning violence have expressed the view that repression alone offers no solution to the problem They are of the opinion that efforts should be made to deal with the root causes of the outbreak of violence by the Kikuyu and for the removal of their grievances and disabilities The Government have also impressed upon the Indian community in Kenya the need for co operating with the other national groups in the area and for adopting a positive attitude towards measures for establishing racial harmony

ETHIOPIA

Under the scheme for the permanent settlement of Indian agriculturists in Ethiopia formulated at the request of the Ethiopian Government the first batch of eight Indian peasant families reached Ethiopia in April 1953 Each family has been allotted about 96 acres of land

CENTRAL AFRICA

The Government of India were greatly interested in the scheme of federating the three British Central African ter

ritories of Nyasaland Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia and clearly expressed their view that the Federation should be formed with the consent of the African people in the territories When this Federation was however established in November 1953 in spite of opposition from the Africans the Government of India urged that steps should be taken to remove the disabilities suffered by the non Europeans particularly Indians in the federated territories

WEST AFRICA

India has established contacts with West Africa by opening an Indian Mission during the second half of 1953 A Commissioner accredited to the Gold Coast and Nigeria was appointed and has his headquarters at Accra In these two territories the absence of racial tensions between the white settlers and the indigenous population has made it possible for African leaders to co operate in the development towards self government

SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

Under the Colombo Plan India continued to receive economic and technical aid from the Governments of Australia and New Zealand

Mr R G Casey the Australian Minister for External Affairs and Mr Marshall New Zealand s Minister for Health attended the Fifth Session of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan at New Delhi in October 1953

Under the Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Government of India a few Indian students from Fiji visit India every year

EUROPE

Negotiations have been carried on with the Govern-

ments of Italy and the Netherlands for the settlement of debts Trade agreements have been made with the U S S R Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia The existing trade agreements with Western Germany Norway and Poland have been extended An enquiry has been made into certain grievances of Indian merchants in Gibralter

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Vice Pre ident of India Dr S Radhakrishnan visited Furope the U S A and Canada during the months of May June and July 1953

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs Sri Anil K Chanda al o visited the U S A and Canada

A number of influential personalities including Con gre men and Senators from the U S A visited India Notice of termination of the Bilateral Air Agreement between India and the U S A signed in 1946 was given on January 14 1954 A fre h agreement which will safeguard Indian interests is expected to be negotiated

LATIN AMERICA

There ha been appreciable co-operation between the Latin American countries and India at the United Nations particularly on racial question

BRITISH WEST INDIES

India s policy is to encourage Indians abroad to work for the emergence of multi racial or plural societies At the same time the ties between the scattered populations of Indian origin in the We t Indies and India are being strengthened

DEFENCE

MISSION OF PEACE

A review of the activities of the Defence Services dur

ing the seventh year of freedom must mention above all India s contribution towards peace in Korea This mission was unique in that it was the first time that the troops of any country had gone abroad on a mission of peace

India was asked to be the Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission which was set up to re solve the problem of unrepatriated prisoners of war in Korea She was also required to assemble a Custodian Force to assume custody of and keep watch over the unre patriated prisoners A force of about 6 000 officers and men besides the staff attached to Lt Gen K S Thimayya the Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission was despatched to Korea Major Gen S P P Thorat was appointed Commander of the Custodian Force

From the date of their arrival in Korea till the date of departure these men struggling against heavy odds tried to do their job with sincerity and impartiality They were not used to the severe Korean winter and the behaviour of the prisoners put their patience and tact to the test

IN AID OF PEOPLE

At home the Defence Services continued to grow in popularity and in strength During the year they actively helped the people in distress and participated in nation building activities wherever possible They have made substantial contributions to the Grow More Food and Van *Mahotsava campaigns The Army which* by *virtue of its* larger size ha greater scope for such activities brought about 9 000 acres of virgin land under cultivation and produced over 2 000 tons of foodgrains Measures were taken to provide medical aid to the people and medical stores and equipment were distributed to the different States from the surplus Defence stores Al o facilities have been provided at certain centres for making free medical treat ment available to civilians

While the soldier the sailor and the airman do their bit for the welfare of the people the latter too have on various occasions shown their concern for the well being of the Armed Forces by a generous and spontaneous response to appeals for funds for the benefit of Servicemen An outstanding example was the spontaneity and warmth with which funds and gift parcels were collected for the welfare of our troops in Korea

TRAINING

The Army is fully self sufficient in the matter of training while the Air Force and the Navy are well on the way to achieving this objective Of the Defence training institutions the most important perhaps is the National Defence Academy at Dehra Dun which is shortly to be shifted to Khadakvasla near Poona Every care is taken to ensure that the best human material is selected for training at this premier institution of the Armed Forces The methods of selection have been revised and greatly improved In order to ensure that a proper assessment is made of the cadets undergoing training and that they are given encouragement and opportunities to develop their potentialities the Government have constituted a Committee with Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru as Chairman to go into this question

Another important institution where training is imparted on an inter Service basis is the Staff College at Wellington The foundations of inter Service co operation laid at the National Defence Academy are further strengthened at this institution The National Defence Academy and the Staff College as well as the various Air Force Academies and Naval Schools have won appreciative notice from the neighbouring countries many of which send their cadets to these institutions

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Ranking equal in importance to training is the quality

and quantity of weapons and equipment available to the Defence Services Many indigenous substitutes have now replaced material which was previously imported During the year there have been two important landmarks in the progress of the Defence industry in the country The first was the contract with a French firm for the establishment of the electronic industry the production of electronic radio and radar equipment is expected to start during 1956 57 The second was the production of HT 2 trainer aircraft by Hindustan Aircraft Limited

DEFENCE SCIENCE

The Defence Science Organisation recorded further expansion The Institute of Armament Studies established last year is making steady progress

MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE PEOPLE

The scope of military training for the people has been enlarged So far there were two organisations the Territorial Army and the National Cadet Corps which imparted military training The former was meant for citizens between the ages of 18 and 35 and the latter for students in schools and colleges But these organisations could hardly touch the fringe of India s vast population It was therefore decided to have an Auxiliary Territorial Army now called the Auxiliary Territorial Force and an Auxiliary Cadet Corps and both of them were to enrol members on a voluntary basis The Auxiliary Cadet Corps gives boys and girls who are unable to join the National Cadet Corps an opportunity to receive elementary military training and the Auxiliary Territorial Force serves the same purpose for men between the ages of 18 and 40 from both the rural and urban areas Both the e organisations have made a good beginning and become popular

The National Cadet Corps has enhanced its prestige by making social service a part of its training At camps orga

nised throughout the country the NCC cadets built roads and houses cleared drains repaired dams rendered medical aid to the people and contributed to national advancement in a variety of other ways All this work has taught them the dignity of labour and the value of team work

The strength of the Territorial Army increa ed during the year In order however to expedite its growth the Government propo e to enact legislation making enrolment compulsory for Government employees and certain other classe of workers

INDIAN NAVY

Naval aviation was inaugurated during the year and *Garuda* an Indian naval air station was established at Cochin Other achievements include the consolidation and development of training facilities acqui ition of a tanker and three Hunt class destroyers and the appointment of Indians to some of the highest posts A cruiser is al o being acquired from the Briti h Admiralty

A small organisation for carrying out repairs to small ships has been set up at Cochin Plans for setting up a similar organisation at Visakhapatnam and for expanding the naval dockyard at Bombay have also been drawn up

The Navy is now in a position to train its officers and men for its executive supply secretariat and instructor branches in India For the highly technical branches a part of the training has still to be taken in the United Kingdom Considerable progress has however been made in the development of training establishments in India Some of the schools are expected to be completed by the end of 1954 Various proposals which seek to improve training facilities on our ships are likely to be carried out during the current year A number of training exercises were carried out by ships of the Navy and the newly formed Fleet Requirement Unit also participated in them

The Navy now has an Indian as Deputy Commander in-Chief and Chief of Staff Some of the other appointments held by Indians are those of Naval Secretary Commodore in Charge Cochin and Commodore-in Charge Bombay With the exception of one all the administrative commands are now held by Indian Naval Officers The Navy has made steady progress in the development of Naval Science and Marine Survey

INDIAN AIR FORCE

The seventh year of the country s freedom has marked an important phase in the growth nationalisation and modernisation of the Indian Air Force

On April 1 this year the IAF came of age having com pleted 21 years of its existence The same day Air Marshal S Mukerjee assumed command of the Indian Air Force as its first Indian Commander in Chief Dr Rajendra Prasad bestowed a signal honour on the Service by giving it the President s colour in recognition of its services to the nation All executive appointments in the Indian Air Force are now held by Indian officers

During the year under review the IFA continued to maintain the lines of communication between the in-accessible outposts in the North East Frontier Agency in Assam and the rest of India

The permanent works projects which began soon after partition are making headway Permanent stations with modern airfields workshops and residential areas are being built New equipment including modern jet aircraft have been acquired during the year Pupil pilots are being gradually trained to man jet aircraft to keep pace with modern trends in military aviation

On March 28 1954 for the first time in its history the Indian Air Force staged an air display for the public with live ammunition

ALL INDIA RADIO

The installation of new transmitters better music programmes increased participation of the Advisory Audition Committees in the formulation of broadcasting policies a sample survey of rural listening important additions to the news services and the inauguration of a transcription unit are some of the more noteworthy developments in broadcasting during the year 1953 54

The transmission capacity of the Nagpur and Gauhati station was increased by the installation of 10 kw medium wave transmitters The installation of a 50 kw medium wave transmitter at Bombay is nearing completion and buildings to house similar transmitter are being constructed at Ahmedabad and Jullundur A new station was opened at Poona on October 2 1953 To popularise classical music well known musicians of the Hindustani and Karnataka schools of music were invited to broadcast in the National Programme For light music production units have been set up at eight stations

A National Programme of talk in English was inaugurated during the year and a series of talks were broadcast by eminent men from various spheres of life It is proposed to start a similar programme in Hindi also A number of suggestions made by the Central Programme Advisory Committee the Advisory Board for Music and the Central Hindi Advisory Committee are being implemented The Music Audition Committees visited various stations and gave auditions to about 2 600 artistes Similar committees have also been set up at a number of stations to screen English and Hindi newsreaders and announcers

A sample survey of rural listening was conducted by the Listener Research Units of A I R

The number of bulletins broadcast by the News Services Division has gone up to 73 these bulletins are produced in

as many as 31 Indian and foreign languages A 10 minute bulletin in Swahili for listeners in Africa was started in May 1953

The Research Department has been able to finalise the design of a new type of electronic diversity switch for use in diversity reception at receiving stations

A processing plant was installed in April 1953 near Broadcasting House at New Delhi There is a proposal for organising a transcription service which will process records of selected programmes for distribution among the various stations of A I R as well as stations abroad

A commercial agency has undertaken to process the recordings of Mahatma Gandhi s post prayer speeches

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

The Press Information Bureau provides the Indian and world press with authoritative information on the activities of the Government by means of news pictorial and feature services It also keeps the Government informed of the main trends of public opinion The Bureau thus functions as a link between the Government and the press

The news services in seven languages—English Hindi Urdu Gujerati Tamil Bengali and Marathi—cover more than 2 300 Indian newspapers and periodicals They also meet the requirements of about 120 Indian and foreign correspondents accredited on behalf of 75 Indian newspapers 39 foreign newspapers 6 Indian and 24 foreign news agencies feature syndicates and broadcasting systems Proposals for the introduction of information services in Telugu and Kannada were sanctioned during the year

The news photographs are distributed to newspapers and periodicals through the Bureau s Photographic Services They are distributed regularly to 30 English and 58 Indian language new papers and periodicals in addition 47 weeklies and other periodicals receive photographs on subjects of

special interest to them Also during 1953 65 435 prints were supplied by the Bureau to the Ministry of External Affairs for distribution overseas

The Bureau has branch offices at Calcutta Bombay Madras and Jullundur The office at Jullundur was established in 1953 During that year the Bureau distributed 8 370 press releases and 234 Government publications administrative reports and illustrated feature articles

Three press delegations one each from Iran Australia and Egypt visited India during 1953 54 The Bureau helped these delegations to gain first hand impressions of the major development projects that are now in progress in various parts of the country Besides the delegations 80 correspondents editors columnists and broadcasters from foreign countries visited India and the necessary facilities were provided for them by the Bureau

A number of International Conferences were held in India and the Bureau arranged press coverage and photographs for them Publicity for the special programmes such as the activities of the Central Social Welfare Board launched under the auspices of the Planning Commission in connection with the Five Year Plan was conducted by the Bureau

The Defence Wing of the Bureau is responsible for disseminating information about the activities of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence and also for organising information services to cater for the Armed Forces In addition to 900 press releases the Defence Wing issued more than 150 illustrated feature articles Special arrangements were made to cover the Army Day the Navy Day the Air Force Day and the National Cadet Corps Day

The Defence Wing also assisted the Films Division in the production of documentary films

The Defence Wing assists in the production of

the illustrated weekly *Sainik Samachar* published in nine languages and also in the organisation of the Daily Forces Programme broadcast in Hindustani from the Delhi Station of All India Radio

When the press both abroad and at home showed considerable interest in the activities of the Indian Custodian Force in Korea reports from the Chief Public Relations Officer attached to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission were released by the Defence Wing

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The Publications Division is responsible for the production distribution and sale of pamphlets and magazines for external and internal publicity External publicity aims at *projecting India to other countries o that they may have* a better appreciation of her achievements and a greater understanding of her problems The object of internal publicity is to provide authentic information about the country and the activities of the Government The Division also advises the various Ministries on the preparation and production of publicity literature During the past year the activities of the Division have expanded considerably because of the publicity programme for the Five Year Plan It has thus been decided to bring out pamphlets dealing with the various aspects of the Plan in the regional languages as well as in Engli h and Hindi Three hundred and eighteen pamphlets averaging 24 pages each are to be produced every year *There will be 10 pamphlets in 14* languages 18 pamphlets in nine languages and eight pamphlets in two languages Forty four pamphlets were produced on the Five Year Plan and the Community Projects Programme between March 1953 and April 1954 Be ides these 38 pamphlets in English and Hindi on subjects of general interest were released In April 1954 61 pamphlets in English Hindi and the regional languages were in the press

Two new journals one in English and the other in Hindi entitled *A I R Selections* and *Radio Sangraha* now renamed *Prasarika* were started during the year The Division is also responsible for the production and distribution of a new monthly entitled *Social Welfare* the organ of the Central Social Welfare Board One of the many important publications released during the year was *India—A Reference Annual* 1953 This book is to be brought out annually and the basic material for it is compiled by the Research and Reference Division *India—A Reference Annual* 1954 has al o been brought out *Jawaharlal Nehru s Speeches* is a collection of the Prime Minister s speeches delivered between 1949 and 1953 Yet another outstanding publication is the *Mahatma Gandhi—An Album* which contains a collection of rare photographs relating to Gandhiji s life

The Division continued to publish the following magazines *The March of India* an English bi monthly for external publicity *Kashmir* an English monthly on Kashmir its people and culture *Ajkal* a monthly published both in Hindi and Urdu which seeks to promote better understanding between the various cultural regions of the country *Bal Bharati* a Hindi monthly journal for children and *Kurukshetra* the monthly journal of the Community Projects Administration

Efforts were made to popularise the publications through sales campaigns and advertisements A network of over a thousand agents has been organised in different parts of the country Stalls for the display and sale of these publications were organised at important exhibitions including the Railway Centenary Exhibition the Colombo Plan Exhibition the Exhibition at the Congress Session at Kalyani the Kumbh Mela and the International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing In popularising the publications the co operation of the various Indian Missions abroad is also sought During the year under review magazines and pamphlets were supplied to 41 foreign countries

FILMS DIVISION

The Films Division released 43 documentaries during 1953 54 and produced newsreels at the rate of one a week a special edition was compiled every month for non commercial exhibition abroad In the course of the year documentaries produced by the Films Division were exhibited at 22 international film festivals and special gatherings Forty seven of the Indian Missions abroad are now on the mailing list of the Films Division

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

The Central Board of Film Censors examined 2 591 films of which 19 were referred to the Central Government on an appeal from the applicant against the decision of the Board or on a reference from the public

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION

The Research and Reference Division provides the media units of the Ministry with background material and research papers on various subjects The Division is building up a comprehensive index of news items and a compendium of references on current affairs *India—A Reference Annual* 1953 and *India—A Reference Annual* 1954 were compiled by the Division Since January 1954 this Division is preparing fortnightly surveys of Indian and external affairs

ADVERTISING BRANCH

The Advertising Branch produces and releases advertisements on behalf of all the Ministries of the Government of India except that of the Railways The Five Year Plan Community Projects Tourism Small Savings Schemes and Low Cost Housing were the themes of some of the major campaigns undertaken by the Branch in 1953 54

INTEGRATED PUBLICITY PROGRAMME FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

Towards the end of September 1953 Parliament voted

a supplementarv grant of Rs 38 lakh for publicitv on the Five Year Plan and Community Projects as well as basic and social education An Exhibition Section and Field Publicity Units equipped with projectors public address systems and recording apparatus were provided for audio-visual publicity in the rural areas Films popular pamphlets folders and posters in Hindi as well as in the regional languages also form part of the programme

When the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee met at New Delhi in October 1953 exhibitions were held to publicise the Plan Publicity material on the Plan was also exhibited at Jaipur Hyderabad Jodhpur Trivandrum Shahjahanpur and Patiala

On the occasion of the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad documentaries were shown at seven film centres and facilities were provided for listening to the special programmes broadcast by the Allahabad Station of A I R

Seven additional units which will be required to produce 32 films a year have been sanctioned for the Films Division Films will be produced in English Hindi and the regional languages

1 PART A

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ASSAM

The Department of Agriculture conducted a variety of tests on crops manures soils pests and plant breeding The results of these investigations have been publicised through demonstrations and lectures The Department has also started development projects at Dimoria and Hazari A land army of 240 young men has been raised to help in the construction of roads the excavation of irrigation channels etc

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation is being encouraged through practical demonstrations and the Departmental staff help by supplying improved varieties of seeds plants manures and implements and by providing technical guidance As against the target of 225 000 tons of additional food to be produced at a cost of Rs 345 lakh over the period of the Five Year Plan 139 760 ton had been produced at a cost of Rs 77 62 lakh at the end of two year

BIHAR

The food situation during 1953 showed definite signs of improvement but unfortunately the crops were damaged by floods in the north of Bihar and certain areas in the south also Where the paddy seedlings had not been washed away

the harvest was said to be one of the finest in the last decade The price of paddy has fallen throughout the State

Agricultural research is being intensified and certain flood resistant varieties of paddy and other varieties of paddy and wheat which mature more quickly have been evolved The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has also been publicised through experiments which showed that the yield often exceeded 50 md per acre

In order to meet the increa ed demand for technically qualified personnel a larger number of students were admitted to the Bihar Agricultural College For the training of village level workers and other workers in the develop ment blocks and national extension service blocks four new agricultural schools have been started

More and better irrigational facilities have also been provided Twenty nine medium irrigation schemes and 237 minor irrigation schemes were completed by the Department of Agriculture and 500 new wells were sunk The Revenue Department also executed more than 1 000 minor irrigation schemes at a total cost of Rs 16 lakh

Ten major irrigation schemes and twenty six drainage and embankment schemes were completed during 1953 Facilities for irrigating 1 11 lakh acres have been provided by the former and 15 81 lakh acres have benefited from the latter The Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal Scheme in the Raneshwar community project block is estimated to cost Rs 81 1 lakh of which Rs 43 lakh will be contributed by the Government of West Bengal Work on the construction of 350 tube-wells is making satisfactory progress

A scheme for the extension of the Tribeni Canal estimated to cost Rs 1 12 crore will form part of the bigger Gandak Scheme and is to be taken up shortly The Kosi Project is to be implemented at a cost of Rs 37 5 crore Rs 2 crore are expected to be spent during 1954 55

Improved varieties of seeds have been evolved by the Department of Agriculture In the drive to step up production 93 000 Bengal maunds of improved varieties of seeds and 8 000 tons of manure mixture had been distributed to cultivators by the end of February 1954 The preparation of compost manure is being encouraged in the towns and villages

In order to provide better facilities for irrigation 9 000 new wells have been constructed and 13 000 old ones repaired Loans amounting to Rs 8 62 000 have been advanced to help in the construction of more wells The water supply in existing wells has been increased with the help of boring machines

About 3 500 acres of land have been consolidated and trenches and embankments are being built over an area of 2 58 000 acres

The Animal Husbandry Department is opening more veterinary dispensaries in the rural areas and the Bombay Veterinary College is being expanded to provide a larger number of trained personnel It is also proposed to establish a station for the production of sera and vaccine and an artificial insemination centre

Controls over foodgrains are being progressively relaxed The increase in the supply of rice has permitted the removal of restrictions on the manufacture of *pohas* and *kurmuras*

MADHYA PRADESH

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation introduced in India during March 1953 has increased the average yield to 58 md per acre This is two and a half times the normal yield

Grow more food schemes and demonstrations were organised in 59 intensive blocks covering an area of 31 lakh acres and 5 400 villages

During the year under review 222 new wells were constructed and 136 repaired Improved varieties of seeds and manures and 251 *rahats* were also distributed

In order to train the demonstration staff as multi purpose workers 47 agricultural overseers and 50 *Kamdars* have been given eight months training in veterinary science and animal husbandry and four months training in public health Similar classes for training in agriculture have been organised for 32 stock supervisors and 37 stockmen at the Achalpur and Betul farms The State tractor units have brought 42 783 acres of land under the plough

The total procurement of rice during the kharif season i e from November 1953 to April 13 1954 was 1 56 700 tons as compared to 2 31 742 tons during the previous year

The work of construction on five of the six major irrigation projects has been started at Gangulpara Gondil Dukrikhera Sampna and Sarodha Seventeen minor irrigation works have made good progress and 47 small village projects have been completed

So as to improve the quality of livestock 10 new key village centres have been opened and an artificial insemination centre has also been established An extensive campaign for vaccinating cattle against contagious diseases was undertaken and 20 new veterinary dispensaries have been opened in the rural areas

A scheme for the development of fisheries has been organised and 40 tanks stocked with carp fry A poultry farm has been established at Nagpur while 37 small centres have been opened in the villages Another centre for research on cotton has been established at Achalpur

The food situation has improved considerably as a result of increased food production throughout the State The creation of the State of Andhra necessitated the realignment of the zones for facilitating the movement of rice and paddy

Better types of implements and improved varieties of seeds and manures have been supplied to the peasants Pesticides and insecticides were sold to agriculturists at 50 per cent of the actual cost in pest affected areas and at 75 per cent of the cost in other areas Sixty per cent of the acreage under paddy has so far been sown with improved strains evolved by the Department of Agriculture This has increased the yield by 10 to 20 per cent

Under the Grow More Food Scheme 424 minor irrigation projects costing about Rs 40 4 lakh were taken up during the year 77 have already been completed and the remaining 347 are under execution Water was let out for irrigation from the Malampuzha Project and the Lower Bhavani Project during the year under review

The total area under paddy and the total yield of rice showed an increase of 12 3 per cent and 37 7 per cent respectively over the previous year The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced on 12 893 acres of land and encouraging results have been obtained

ORISSA

Work on the Hirakud Dam Project is progressing according to schedule and a temporary bridge connecting the Hirakud Island with Kalarikud Island has been completed Both the coffer dams on the left and right arms of the river have been completed A total expenditure of Rs 28 crore had been incurred on the Hirakud Dam Project by the end of 1953 The construction of the Machkund Project is also nearing completion

Land is being reclaimed and by the end of March 1954 18 000 acres had been cleared and about 10 000 acres made ready for cultivation

The first integrated iron and steel plant with a capacity of five lakh tons is to be located at Rourkela in the district of Sundergarh A ferro manganese plant has also been set up at Joda East near the Hirakud Dam Project

The Government have made a grant of Rs 17 82 795 for 409 minor irrigation projects which include a number of projects for bunding hill streams These projects when completed will irrigate about 1 38 742 acres and a fairly large area of waste lands is likely to be brought under cultivation

The State has 4 859 agricultural credit societies which provide short term credit to cultivators and 79 agricultural non credit societies which market agricultural produce and perform a variety of other functions

There are also 50 co-operative societies such as the joint farming co operatives and special co operatives of growers of sugar-cane potatoes ground nut tobacco and jute The membership of these societies is 7 174 For marketing agricultural produce there are 20 agricultural co-operative marketing societies

There are three types of co operatives for the development of fisheries such as (1) the Inland Co-operative Fisheries (2) the Marine Co operative Fisheries and (3) the Chilka Lake Co operative Fisheries

PUNJAB

Special measures and concessions have been announced by the Government to prevent the ejectment of tenants

Considerable progress has been made in the production of cash crops the area under American cotton has increased from less than 40 000 acres during 1947 48 to 2 80 000 acres during 1953 54 The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has considerably increased the yield per acre It is proposed to bring 1 50 000 acres under this method of cultivation during this year

About 1 400 wells have been sunk with the help of loans advanced by the Government Another 1 500 have been sunk without any aid by the people The Department of Agriculture has distributed 500 pumping sets and bored 400 wells

Not only has the State become self sufficient in food but it has been able to export large quantities of foodgrain From January to December 1953 37 366 tons of wheat 8 103 tons of barley 1 737 tons of gram 800 tons of jowar and 96 474 tons of rice were exported to the other States All controls on the price and distribution of foodgrains have been abolished

UTTAR PRADESH

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation introduced a year ago on about 35 000 acres has given an additional yield of 8 900 tons of foodgrains

Over 590 new tube wells and 425 miles of new channels have been constructed An agreement with a French firm provided for the construction of 150 tube wells under the Technical Co operation Administration s programme for 1953

Turning to the programme of intensive agricultural development 30 national extension service development blocks each comprising about 100 villages and covering a population of nearly 66 000 were inaugurated on the Republic Day The National Extension Service Scheme now

extends to 40 blocks in Uttar Pradesh A five year scheme is being worked out for training 16 000 development workers

In order to arrest the march of the Rajasthan desert Rs 10 lakh are to be spent on the afforestation of the border areas Experiments are also being undertaken to improve the fodder and grazing resources in the State The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Bill received the assent of the President of India on March 6 1954 This measure is calculated not only to increase agricultural production substantially but also to minimise litigation and feuds among farmers

It has been decided to issue negotiable bonds to former zamindars as compensation After the abolition of the zamindari system the Court of Wards was wound up on March 31 1954

As a precautionary measure against floods a central warning office will be opened at Lucknow from July to September every year This office will be responsible for all preventive and relief measures connected with flood control

WEST BENGAL

All inter district restrictions have been removed to allow the free movement of rice within the State Freedom of movement has resulted in a more even distribution of available supplies and consequently a fall in prices The complete removal of controls on wheat was effected from January 18 1954

The distribution of 396 tons of improved types of paddy seeds has led to an increase of 2 376 tons in production The potato crops have also improved because of the use of improved varieties of seeds and balanced fertiliser mixture and other manures The acreage under jute (excluding

mesta) has increased to 5 34 700 acres and the yield to 14 98 400 bales

There are about 11 024 304 cattle in the State and Hariana bulls have been acquired for breeding purposes Artificial insemination has for the first time been intro duced in the rural areas and 2 220 cows had been inseminated till September 1953

About 61 839 acres of land have been brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and the output of 11 72 000 md of rice repre ents double the average yield that obtained in the State

EDUCATION

ASSAM

About 19 7 per cent of the State s receipts from revenue have been earmarked for education and the total provision *amounts to Rs 2 83 crore In the budget also the provision* for University and secondary education has been increased

The study of Hindi has been extended to 130 more high and middle schools Arrangements for the teaching of tribal languages have been made in some of the Government high schools In the field of primary education the most impor tant development is the decision to amalgamate primary and basic education

There are 842 social education centres in the State These centres and the village libraries sponsored by different youth organisations devote themselves to welfare and recreational activities

Technical and vocational education have also recorded considerable progress The Prince of Wales Technical School at Jorhat is to be converted into a college of engineer ing and technology The National Certificate Course is to

be introduced in this college and also in the Assam Civil Engineering Institute at Gauhati

In 1953 financial assistance was given to the Historical Society at Shillong for undertaking research on the history and culture of Assam Financial aid has also been given to the Assam Sahitya Sabha for the publication of a bibliography of articles of historical interest which have appeared in various Assamese magazines

BIHAR

The expenditure on education was more than Rs 5 crore during 1953 54 as against Rs 70 lakh in 1938 39 and Rs 1 25 crore in 1948

The State Government have drawn up a scheme for the expansion and improvement of primary education and a provision of Rs 51 lakh was made for implementing it during 1953 54 So far 5 000 new teachers and 250 whole time social education instructors have been appointed

The Local Self Government Act has been amended in order to ensure greater Governmental control over primary education

The existing primary schools will be developed into basic schools and Rs 5 lakh have been provided for the introduction of subjects dealing with vocations and skills in the high schools

In pursuance of the Government s programme for opening a girls high school at every district headquarters and a girls middle school at every sub-divisional head quarters 14 high schools and 36 middle schools have already been established

In the Turki Vaisali area a large number of community centres basic schools training schools libraries etc are being set up

Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of seven and eleven and there were 14 108 primary schools on April 1 1953 The number of children attending these schools was 12 54 078 The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs 50 00 000 for the construction of school buildings Training in basic education has been included on the syllabus of the three basic training centres for graduates

In order to eradicate illiteracy among adults the Government have adopted a scheme for social education which is administered by three regional social education committees Two hundred social education centres have been opened for Harijans and equipment worth Rs 25 000 supplied to them during 1953-54 A scheme for opening reading rooms in the villages has been sanctioned by the Government The grant for the existing reading rooms was recently raised to Rs 75 from Rs 18 During 1953 54, 4 000 libraries were aided

The syllabus for secondary schools was revised and these schools continued to receive aid from the Government A provision of Rs 96 82 700 was made for University education during 1953 54 Facilities for research were also increased.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given all the concessions to which the Backward Classess are entitled

In the field of technical education non-Governmental institutions were given grants to the extent of 50 per cent of their annual expenditure Fifty five boys were selected for training in various trades under the Government Apprentice Scheme Scholarships and other educational concessions have been given to students in technical institutions

During 1953 the expenditure on primary education was Rs 209 lakh The number of schools rose to 10 953 and they were attended by 7 35 087 pupils In 1 209 villages and 49 municipal areas primary education is compulsory There are 77 normal schools where 1 360 teachers are trained annually Seventy seven Indian middle schools were converted into senior basic schools and attempts are being made to organise normal schools for training teachers in basic education The number of high and Indian English middle schools in the State rose to 575 (289 high schools) with 1 47 985 pupils on their rolls As many as 20 183 students were admitted for the High School Certificate Examination in 1954 About 384 trained teachers pass out of the training colleges every year

As a birthday gift to the Prime Minister the people of Madhya Pradesh have offered to construct 85 schools The villagers have contributed 393 acres of land for building the schools On March 31 1954 there were 11 353 primary schools in the State

MADRAS

During the year under review there were 17 37 840 boys and 9 90 615 girls in elementary schools There are 689 basic schools in the State these are attended by 57 210 boys and 35 129 girls The number of secondary schools is 804 for boys and 204 for girls Indian secondary schools alone number 779 for boys and 177 for girls There were 3 84 031 boys and 1 09 093 girls in the Indian secondary schools The percentage of literacy is 19 3 in the State The expenditure on education for the residuary State of Madras is estimated to be more than Rs 854 lakh

ORISSA

In the course of the year 500 lower primary schools and 60 basic junior schools were established

and 32 lower primary schools were converted into upper primary schools About 300 additional teachers were appointed in single teacher primary schools Also towards the end of the year 1 200 new lower primary schools were opened under the scheme for providing employment to the educated

The scheme for compulsory education was extended to five more places in the State viz Athgarh (urban) Baripada (urban) Angul (urban) Sundargarh (urban) and the Athamallick Thana fifty new schools were opened and 269 new teachers appointed Seven new elementary training schools and two mobile training squads have been established

An increase of Rs 4 in the salary of all primary school teachers was anctioned from March 1 1953 The Government have also decided to give the benefit of contributory provident fund to all teachers employed in primary schools

As regards secondary education the number of high schools has increased from 200 to 209 and that of M E schools from 558 to five hundred and seventy In addition to the normal grants a sum of Rs 4 24 lakh has been given as aid for improving the buildings and equipment of secondary schools

The Board of Scientific Research has been given Rs 26 560 for financing the research schemes of various workers in the State The number of senior college scholarships has been raised to 22 from eleven About 3 136 adults have become literate thanks to the efforts of 150 social education centres

PUNJAB

The number of primary schools for boys and girls had risen from 4 591 in 1952 to 5 416 in 1953 During 1953 one *more class was added to 300 primary schools for boys* which originally had four classes

The Government have given a grant to the District Board of Kangra for starting four primary schools in Lahul and Spiti

In order to relieve unemployment among the educated 1 600 single teacher primary schools are to be opened during the current financial year

New crafts such as agriculture gardening spinning and weaving are being introduced in basic schools So as to meet the demand for trained basic teachers seven emergency training centres have been started at different places in the State

A degree college has been started at Chandigarh Concessions in fees and stipends have been given to Harijans and backward students as well as children belong ing to the erstwhile criminal tribes

UTTAR PRADESH

The Government have decided to convert the rural primary and junior high schools into community extension service centres Agriculture is to be introduced as a compulsory subject in these schools An agricultural farm will therefore be attached to each institution The schools will thus seek to unite the people in a joint endeavour for the welfare of the entire village

The Government have taken the necessary steps to introduce changes proposed by the Devanagari Conference in the Devanagari script Publishers and printers have been requested to adopt the improved script

With a view to encouraging scholars and authors to write goods books in Hindi the Government have decided to award several prizes for outstanding works

Special non recurring grants totalling Rs 32 86 000 have

been sanctioned so that district boards may make immediate payment of arrears in the salaries of village school teachers

WEST BENGAL

The number of pupils in primary institutions is now 15 lakhs. So far about 1 400 teachers have been trained in basic education Over 76 490 adults have been attending the literacy and social education centres More than 700 of these centres are run by the Government Large sums of money are also being spent on University and technical education

A scheme which envisages the appointment of 10 000 primary school teachers has been sanctioned In order to implement it nearly 2 500 primary schools are being opened

PUBLIC HEALTH

ASSAM

Measures for the prevention and treatment of kala azar are being taken and a hut which will accommodate 30 patients is being built at the Phulbari Public Health Dispensary in the Garo Hills

To prevent the spread of hook worms in the rural areas seven mobile units continued their activities Full co-operation is being received from all sections of the public

The Government have sanctioned schemes for the development of health services in the plains tribal areas and autonomous hill districts Existing dispensaries are being improved and fully-equipped mobile dispensaries, with propaganda units organised

Publicity on measures to promote public health was done at most of the exhibitions and fairs Anti malaria projects were executed and a mass B C G vaccination cam

paign was launched The tuberculin test was given to 1 62 982 persons of whom 89 443 were vaccinated Five new maternity and child welfare centres have been opened in the rural areas

The addition of more wards and the opening of a new out patient building have increased the demand for nursing staff A scheme for training more nurses has therefore been formulated UNICEF will provide the teaching staff and equipment Five local board hospitals were provincialised and provided with modern equipment In addition to these six Ayurvedic dispensaries and 10 Allopathic dispensaries are being run with the help of subsidies

BIHAR

The Rajendra Surgical Block at Patna with 250 beds expected to be one of the finest modern surgical units in the East is nearing completion A 50 bed hospital for infectious diseases has been opened in Patna Health visitors are being trained at the T.B demonstration centre at Patna Moreover a T B ward with 48 beds has been opened at the Itki Sanatorium The Government have decided to give a grant of Rs 2.25 lakh to the Ramakrishna Mission T B Sanatorium at Dungri (Ranchi)

The health services in the Kosi and Kamala areas are being expanded and the district board dispensaries have been taken over by the State Government New dispensaries and health centres are also being opened The Allopathic hospitals at Seraikella and Kharsawan have been provincialised

With the assistance of the WHO and UNICEF several maternity and child welfare schemes have been started The National Anti Malaria Control Programme has been launched with seven control units The mass B C G vaccination campaign has also been expanded with the addition of eight teams Measures to prevent the spread of leprosy

are being intensified and facilities for coping effectively with small pox and other epidemics have been considerably improved

BOMBAY

The number of beds at the Poona Hospital has been increased by a hundred and another 100 beds are to be provided during 1954 55 B C G vaccinations are being done on a mass scale throughout the State Five additional teams were sanctioned during 1953 54 and yet another eight teams are to be sanctioned during 1954 55 Grants in aid have been sanctioned for hospitals and Ayurvedic institutions

The mobile ophthalmic unit in the Southern Division continued to do useful work during 1953 54 The work done at these camps is greatly appreciated by the rural population

The buildings for the medical colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad have been completed and the colleges have shifted to the new premises The number of admissions to each of these colleges will be raised to 100 during 1954 55

A T B hospital with 125 beds has been opened at Aundh. The number of beds is to be increased to 300 when funds are available The selection of a site for the second T B hospital is still under consideration

For the establishment of a leper colony at Kedgaon a provision of Rs 1 44 000 has been proposed in the budget for 1954-55

A State-wide malaria control campaign was inaugurated on June 3 1953 About 3½ million homes in 27 000 villages were sprayed twice with D D T

Twenty three combined medical and public health units

are now working in the State They provide maternity and child welfare services in the rural areas

MADHYA PRADESH

The building for the medical college at Nagpur was opened by the President Dr Rajendra Prasad on March 20 1953 The hospital attached to the college has 648 beds and is fitted with modern equipment including a deep X ray plant

In addition to the expansion of the Ayurvedic School at Raipur an Ayurvedic pharmacy is being established and 191 Government aided and 169 non aided Ayurvedic dispensaries have already been established The main hospitals at Akola Nimar and Bilaspur were provincialised during the year

A T B sanatorium has been opened at Chhindwara of its hundred beds fifty have been reserved for poor patients Another T B sanatorium with 25 beds is being constructed at Buldana Besides these 212 beds have been provided in several other hospitals in the State

In addition to the three B C G teams at Nagpur Jabalpur and Chhindwara three more teams did useful work in the districts of Raipur Bilaspur and Durg A mass B C G vaccination campaign was started in February 1953

MADRAS

Under the National Malaria Control Programme the State has received assistance which includes two control units Grants have also been given by the Government for 54 anti filaria scheme

An all India training centre has been opened for training health personnel for the community projects Instruction on village sanitation and the technique of rural work

is given at the centre organised with the assistance of the Ford Foundation

New schemes for the supply of water to eight municipal areas are being executed and improvements have been effected in 12 others The rural water supply programme aims at providing 2 500 wells annually during the next three year

The Madras General Hospital celebrated its centenary during the year The capacity of the General Hospital is expected to be raised by the addition of a surgical and a medical unit to the four existing units The number of beds for cancer patients has also been increased Tuberculosis sanatoria have been opened at Songipatti in the district of Tanjore Mudeshedde in the district of South Kanara and Periyaram in the district of Malabar

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Government Hospital for Women and Children at Madras the Anatomy Department of the Stanley Medical College at Madras and the Venereal Diseases Department of the General Hospital at Madras were all upgraded to serve as all India centres for post graduate teaching and research. A new Hygiene Block has been constructed at the Madras Medical College for affording adequate teaching facilities in hygiene and public health It is also proposed to build a medical college at Madurai in the near future

ORISSA

Intensive anti malaria measures were undertaken in the malarial regions of the State at a co t of Rs 2,33,200 Also a sum of Rs 40 800 has been spent on the treatment of filariasis

For the treatment of tuberculosis B C G campaigns have been organised and a sum of Rs 1 91 142 earmarked for them

A provision of Rs 2 25 884 has been made for the treatment of leprosy under the Leprosy Pilot Project

New dispensaries have been opened at Sidheswar Jaltur Dahya Nachuni and Pritipur The number of beds at the Sriram Ch Bhanj Medical College Hospital at Cuttack has been increased by fourteen The Bhuban dispensary, in the district of Dhenkanal has been converted into a hospital with eight beds The maternity centre at Bhubaneswar has been converted into a maternity and child welfare centre and a new maternity centre has been opened at Indupur in the district of Cuttack

The status of the S C B Medical College at Cuttack has been raised the M B B S degree conferred by the University of Utkal has been recognised by the Medical Council of India The status of the Midwifery Training School at Berhampur has been raised and the number of stipends increased from eight to twenty

A scheme for training dais and the establishment of subsidised maternity centres has also been sanctioned

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs 3 000 has been given to needy T B patients

In 1953 54 Rs 1 350 annually were sanctioned for a period of three years to meet the expenses of lectures on the Prevention of Blindness These lectures are being delivered in high and middle schools

Five centres equipped with medicine chests involving an expenditure of Rs 910 have been opened in the district of Puri with the help of village school teachers

PUNJAB

Intensive anti malaria operations calculated to protect 14 lakh people were organised in nine of the 13 dis

tricts of the State during July 1953 In order to extend these operations to the whole State it has been decided to increase the malaria units to seven during the current year Of the 10 73 610 persons tested 3 33 696 were vaccinated with B C G

A big plant for the manufacture of iodised salts required for the prevention and treatment of goitre will be installed in the district of Kangra Assistance will be provided by the WHO and the Central Government To meet the shortage of qualified lady health visitors a training school is to be started at Amritsar

During 1953 54 the number of hospitals and dispensaries increased to 611 while the number of beds went up to 8 376 Several hospitals are being modernised while the hospitals at Rupar Rohtak and Sonepat are being upgraded An additional provision of Rs 2 lakh has been made for the supply of modern medicines and drugs to hospitals and dispensaries

Twenty Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are to be started in the rural areas and an Ayurvedic college in the district of Rohtak

The Employees State Insurance Scheme provides benefits to 35 000 industrial workers

UTTAR PRADESH

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of 10 Allopathic and 15 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the rural areas Six centres for training midwives have also been established Anti malaria operations were conducted in over 6 500 villages with a population of nearly 33 lakhs No epidemic broke out at the historic Kumbh fair at Prayag attended by several million pilgrims from all over the country because of the measures organised by the Medical and Public Health Department

In West Bengal the per capita expenditure on health is Rs 2 2-10 per annum the highest in India

The total number of beds in the hospitals is 20 334 and medical relief is now available in the rural areas Beds for T B patients have increased from 956 in 1947 to 2 330 in 1954 The number of T B clinics has increased from 15 to 25 and the number of beds for maternity cases from 1 107 to 3 063 The number of beds now available for the treatment of leprosy and venereal diseases is 933 and 110 respectively as compared with 744 and 80 in 1947

The schemes for malaria control and the B C G campaign are making satisfactory progress Water for drinking purposes is being supplied in the rural areas 27 809 tube-wells have been sunk Consequent on the improvement of various health services the death rate had declined to 10 3 in 1953 from 18 1 in 1948

LABOUR

ASSAM

Nineteen trade unions were registered in the State under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 and 22 sets of Standing Orders were certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act of 1946 Sixty five industrial disputes were settled through conciliation and 32 disputes which could not be thus resolved were referred to the Industrial Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947

Unemployment on the tea plantations has eased considerably Work was resumed on 74 of the 85 tea gardens which had been closed down Thus 35 684 of the 48 433 workers who had lost their jobs in 1952 were re-employed *Those who remained unemployed were given jobs on other* tea-gardens or employed in road building and other public works

Fifteen welfare centres for labourers have started functioning and buildings for four more are almost ready

Under the Industrial Housing Scheme Rs 95 000 were loaned to various industrial establishments for the purpose of constructing workers quarters In all 3 901 houses have been built

BIHAR

The labour situation in the industries continued to be satisfactory Hundreds of disputes were settled either through negotiation or with the help of the Government s machinery for conciliation Under the Bihar Industrial Housing Scheme loans have been advanced to employers Interest is charged at the rate of three per cent per annum and the loan is recoverable in twenty five years Loans totalling Rs 40 lakh have been advanced so far

It is proposed to introduce the Employees State Insurance Scheme in the course of 1954 A corporation will be responsible for the administration of medical and sickness benefits dependents benefits maternity allowances and disability pensions to workers who are employed in perennial factories where power is used and an average of 20 or more workers are employed per day

The Government have fixed the minimum wage for employment in the scheduled industries Even in the case of agricultural workers minimum wages have been fixed in the districts of Shahabad Gaya and Patna

The number of registered trade unions has gone up from 61 in 1946-47 to 416 in 1952 53 Since there are a number of rival trade unions which claim to represent the workers the State Government have with the approval of the Labour Advisory Board evolved a procedure to determine their representative character

During the eleven months ending February 1954 the average working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay Ahmedabad Sholapur and Jalgaon rose by 21 11 12 and 27 points respectively as compared with the figures for 1952 53

The total number of registered factories in the State was 8 810 while the average daily number of workers employed was 727 653 There were nearly 30 394 accidents in the factories during 1953

The Bombay Labour Welfare Board was constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1953 and welfare centres which had been organised by the Government were transferred to the Board in July 1953

The number of trade unions ha increased from 712 to 812 during 1953 54 Between April 1953 and February 1954 526 disputes were disposed of by the Industrial Court at Bombay and 145 by the Industrial Tribunals

The Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Act the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act and the Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act are some of the important mea ures enacted during 1953

MADHYA PRADESH

The demand by workers in the textile mills for bonuses for the years 1950 51 and 1951 52 was referred to arbitration and the decision was in favour of the workers

In the other industries labour officers settled 55 disputes and investigated 400 complaints Seventeen trade unions were registered during 1953 54

Under the Shop Establishment Act operative in 22 towns in the State 8 066 registrations and renewals have

been made Of the 454 employers prosecuted during the year 265 were convicted and fined

Welfare schemes for workers have been started in more factories and welfare centres have been opened at Badnera and Hinganghat The State Government have opened three welfare centres at Nagpur Jabalpur and Akola In order to acquaint the workers with labour legislation and to train them in trade union practices the Government have opened a training centre at Nagpur 65 workers including six women have enrolled themselves for training

The State Housing Board has been implementing schemes drawn up by the Government of India at Jabalpur 100 quarters have been built for labourers and at Nagpur 450 quarters are nearing completion Work on the construction of 50 houses has begun at Achalpur

MADRAS

At the beginning of the financial year there were 7,522 factories which came under the purview of factory legislation in the composite State of Madras. The number of factories in the residuary State of Madras in March 1954 was 6,907 From January to August 1953 5 715 complaints were investigated by the Labour Department of the composite State of Madras During October and November 1953 decisions were taken on 1 063 complaints in the residuary State of Madras

There were 720 trade unions in the composite State of Madras The total number of trade unions in the residuary State of Madras is 564 A regional office has been set up under the Employees State Insurance Act and it has already started functioning in Coimbatore and its suburbs its jurisdiction will soon be extended to the other industrial centres

Two Acts the Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Act of 1953 and the Orissa Maternity Benefit Act of 1953 have been passed The former seeks to help retrenched workers or those who have laid off and the latter provides maternity benefits to women workers Minimum wages have been fixed for workers employed in the rice flour and *dal* mills the manufacture of tobacco and motor transport services

A labour advisory board has been instituted to provide a common platform for the consideration of problems relating to labour

Twelve new trade unions have been registered thus bringing the total number to eighty one Also four labour welfare centres have been organised at Chandbali Balasore Rupsa and Jharsuguda

Messrs Orissa Cement Ltd Me srs Orissa Textile Mills Ltd Messrs Jeypore Sugar Co Ltd and Messrs Dawn and Co have approached the Government for aid under the Subsidi ed Industrial Housing Scheme

Altogether six factories have availed of the benefits of the Employees Provident Funds Act

It is hoped that after the completion of the Hirakud Dam Project the Machkund Hydro Electric Scheme and the Hindusthan Steel Plant at Rourkela many new industrial establishments both big and small will spring up

There were 412 accidents during 1953 54 These were investigated and preventive measures taken with a view to minimising the incidence of such accidents The importance of drains spittoons latrines urinals lighting facilities for *the supply of drinking water etc have been stressed and* improvements have been effected in some of the establishments

PUNJAB

A scheme for building single-room tenements for industrial workers is being implemented Two hundred tenements have been built at Amritsar and 100 more will be constructed very soon The scheme envisages the construction of 100 tenements at Jullundur 124 at Ludhiana 50 at Batala and 100 at Abdullapur

The Labour Department has been running welfare centres at many places of industrial importance These centres are located at Amritsar Batala Ludhiana Jullundur Ambala Cantonment Abdullapur and Balampur The centres provide educational as well as recreational facilities for workers and their families

The Labour Department has also been catering to the educational requirements of workers employed in tea gardens and tea factories in the Punjab

UTTAR PRADESH

The Minimum Wages Act is to be extended to all agricultural undertakings in areas where wages are low and to farms of 50 acres and more

In all 2 776 houses have been built for industrial workers 2 216 in Kanpur and 560 in Lucknow Another 3 750 houses are being built in Kanpur by the Public Works Department and local development boards The construction of 7 400 new houses for industrial workers is to be taken up shortly 3 400 will be built at Kanpur and the rest at Agra, Banaras Allahabad Firozabad Mirzapur and Saharanpur The slum areas of Kanpur are to be cleared and 5 000 houses built on the site

Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme over 2,400 claims by workers disabled temporarily were received and payment made to more than 2 100 during the first quarter of 1954 The number of claims for sickness benefit

exceeded 42 400 and about 1 64 000 persons attended the dispensaries

Two labour welfare centres have been established in the two new labour colonies in Kanpur It is also proposed to open a centre at the new Government Press at Aishbagh in Lucknow for the benefit of the 300 workers employed there

WEST BENGAL

There are 27 labour welfare centres at different places and they supplement the welfare activities of employers Small dispensaries have been attached to 12 of these centres for providing medical aid

Regional offices have been set up to implement the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds Act of 1952 and the Employees State Insurance Act of 1948

INDUSTRY

ASSAM

A separate department has been created for cottage and small scale industries

Grants-in aid to the extent of Rs 50 000 have been given to five industrial schools for imparting training to artisans. Industrial loans amounting to Rs 1 29 600 have been sanctioned for the improvement of existing cottage industries and for the establishment of new ones For the year 1954-55 a provision of Rs 2 lakh has been made for loans

Sericulture and weaving are the main cottage industries in Assam and the Government are taking measures to develop and expand them In the weaving industry time and labour saving appliances are being introduced. Facilities for training and the marketing of produce have also been provided Demonstrations in the rearing of silk worms reel

ing of silk yarn and spinning are being organised and the Department is also making arrangements to provide facilities for training A station for carrying out research in sericulture is being set up at Titabar it will cost Rs 1 30 000 and this amount will be contributed equally by the Central Silk Board and the State Government

The Central Silk Board has made an additional grant of Rs 2 15 000 for the implementation of the various development schemes

BIHAR

A comprehensive scheme is being implemented for the reorganisation of cottage industries. The State Government have decided to set up a State Finance Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs 2 crore for assisting medium and small scale industries

A sum of Rs 4 lakh has been provided for loans to cottage industries The Government have also given subsidies amounting to Rs 1 lakh

There are about four lakh cane-growers in the State and the sugar industry employs nearly ten thousand workers Steps are being taken to improve the yield of sugar-cane Of the 300 tube wells to be sunk in areas where sugar cane is grown 187 have already been sunk The Government maintains a central sugar-cane research station at Pusa and a sub station at Patna

The cultivation of better varieties of sugar-cane is being encouraged through co-operative societies of cane-growers

The acreage under sugar-cane increased from 3.95 lakh acres in 1946-47 to 4 01 lakh acres in 1952-53 About 74.33 lakh maunds of sugar were manufactured in 1952-53 as compared to 40 36 lakh maunds in 1946-47

Between August 1953 and April 1954 Rs 1 26 000 were given as loans to different types of industries With the establishment of the Bombay State Financial Corporation in December 1953 application for loans exceeding Rs 10 000 were referred to the Corporation

The Central Stores Purchase Organisation continued to encourage the purchase of Swadeshi goods and cottage industry products

At the end of June 1953 there were 1 307 primary co operative societies and 18 district industrial co operative associations of cottage industries The membership of the societies had increased to 1 47 704 from 40 045 in 1947

MADHYA PRADESH

An important event in the industrial progress of the State was the opening of the Ballarpur Paper and Straw board Mills on November 21 1953 The mills have an an nual production capacity of 7 500 tons of paper The con struction of the Nepa mills the first newsprint factory in India is nearing completion The mills have a rated capa city for manufacturing 100 tons of newsprint per day

MADRAS

A number of industrial undertakings have sprung up in the suburbs of the city of Madras and in some of the mofussil areas Two factories for the manufacture of motor cars and trucks and another for the manufacture of bicycles have been established near Madras A factory which will produce five tons of caustic soda a day is being set up in the district of Tirunelveli Another for the fabrication and manufacture of heavy machinery for the sugar cement and other industries has been set up near Madras

The lignite investigation project at Neyveli in the dis-

trict of South Arcot is making good progress The services of an American mining expert have been obtained under the Point Four Programme

To encourage the handloom industry the manufacture of *dhotis* with borders coloured *saris* and some other items has been reserved exclusively for handloom The manu facture of *dhotis* by the mills was restricted to 60 per cent of the figure for 1952 A sum of Rs 98 38 677 from the Handloom Cess Fund has been earmarked for the handloom indu try in this State

During 1953 54 more than 20 000 lb of quinine sulphate was manufactured at the Government Quinine Factory at Naduvattam Another quinine factory is being built at Anamalais in the district of Coimbatore and when it is ready the total annual production of quinine ulphate in the State will be about 1 lakh lb

ORISSA

Among the large scale industries e tablished during 1953 54 may be mentioned the Sree Durga Glass Works Ltd at Barang for the manufacture of 700 tons of glassware and bottles and the Kalinga Tubes Limited for the manufacture of steel pipes A ferro manganese plant will be e tablished by the Jeypore Manganese Syndicate

Steps are also being taken to expand the Orient Paper Mills Ltd at Brajarajnagar and the Oris a Cement Ltd at Bajgangpur

Progress has been made in several large cale industries such as the Kalinga Tubes Ltd the Titaghar Paper Mills Co the National Foundry and Rolling Mills etc

Some of the industries in the former Princely State closed down during the Darbar administration have

now been revived These include the Mayurbhanj Glass Works Ltd and the Mayurbhanj Spinning Weaving Mills Ltd

For the development of small scale and cottage industries a cottage industries board has been instituted A number of new schemes have been started for the development of handloom weaving carpentry and blacksmithy as well as the manufacture of locks cutlery and cycle parts Other projects include the making of mats pottery leather ware and bee keeping With financial assistance from the Centre to the extent of Rs 10 lakh steps are being taken to raise the status of the Orissa School of Engineering at Cuttack and to introduce the all India Certificate Course Forty stipendiaries and 23 non stipendiaries were deputed for training to technical institutions outside the State Twenty nine candidates were also given interest free loans for training in India or abroad

To meet the demand for technical personnel for the National Extension Service 21 candidates of the Veterinary Department and four candidates of the Agriculture Department were deputed for training on stipends given as loans

A total amount of Rs 10 lakh has been sanctioned as State aid to industries

PUNJAB

The number of factories has risen to more than 1 900 from 1 700 The Government of India have issued licenses for the establishment of two mills for spinning cotton at Hissar and a factory for making bicycles at Faridabad For imparting technical training industrial schools and institutes have been set up In all 965 boys and 1 137 girls have been under training in these schools and institutes during 1953-54 besides the 436 trainees in charge of demonstration parties.

Displaced persons are being taught various trades at

the vocational training centres located at 16 important places About 1 315 persons have received training at these centres The fourteen work centres in the State produced goods valued at about Rs 18 59 682

A sum of Rs 1 37 500 has been given as loans and Rs 38 790 as subsidies for cottage and small scale industries Also under the Community Projects Scheme Rs. 9 20 000 have been set apart for financial assistance in the form of loans A board has recently been constituted to advise the Government on problems relating to the handloom industry

UTTAR PRADESH

The Directorate of Cottage Indu tries has decided to launch several schemes for training educated young men who are unemployed A tailoring centre has been established at Lucknow Other training schemes are being implemented at the Occupational Institute at Lucknow and the Government Textile Institute at Kanpur

An Industrial Finance Corporation will be set up to aid small scale and cottage industries by giving medium and long term loans It is proposed to set up 50 production centres of the e 40 have already started functioning Co-operative societies are being encouraged to set up small scale and cottage industries

In addition to the six existing centres for flaying hides and utilising carcasses it has been decided to establish nine more These centres will develop the flaying of hides and the utilisation of carcasses as a cottage industry

The Government s cement factory is expected to go into production about the middle of this year

A large number of small hydro-electric stations are being constructed in the hills The towns of Tanakpur and Ramnagar have already been electrified and Jeolikot,

Garur and Bagheshwar are to be electrified in the near future

WEST BENGAL

By March 1954 about 13 000 persons had been trained in various trades and professions viz umbrella pottery and soap-making tannery weaving sericulture etc Schemes for the utilisation of coir products bee keeping and mat making have also been taken up

In June 1953 the number of industrial co operatives was over 900 with a membership of 79 701 Their total work ing capital was Rs 27 98 lakh and the proceeds from the sale of goods amounted to nearly Rs 21 8 lakh There are eight sericulture nurseries and 23 societies where 800 arti sans are employed

With a view to making the State self ufficient in salt a large alt factory is to be set up by the Government on the Contai sea coa t

REHABII ITATION

ASSAM

By the end of 1953 about 1 55 000 of the 3 40 000 dis placed persons had been rehabilitated by the Government and another one lakh had rehabilitated themselves

The care of nearly 1 500 destitute women and children has been accepted as a permanent responsibility by the Government It is proposed to have three homes for them—one at Nowgong and two in the district of Cachar All their requirements including the education of their children and the training of the able bodied in arts and crafts will be arranged for by the Government This will enable them to earn their livelihood as useful members of society

Besides the grant of stipends to displaced students freeships and grants for the purchase of books have also been made

The Government have requisitioned surplus tea garden lands for the rehabilitation of 6 000 displaced families

A scheme for housing 1 200 displaced families is being implemented During the period August 1953 to December 1953 loans were given to 1 178 families of agriculturists and 1 654 families of non agriculturists

BIHAR

The total number of displaced persons in the State is about eighty six thousand All the displaced persons from West Pakistan have been rehabilitated They have been provided with houses and stalls and the Government have also advanced loans to them

Of the 50 000 displaced persons from East Pakistan, 38 705 have been rehabilitated Sixteen villages for displaced agriculturists from East Pakistan have been formed in the district of Purnea A home for widows orphans and disabled persons is being run at Ranchi and another at Purnea The expenditure incurred on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons till 1952 53 was over Rs 2 crore

BOMBAY

Homes for widows orphans and the disabled have been set up at Ulhasnagar Sardarnagar and Validvade The inmates of these homes will receive training in occupations suited to their aptitudes

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the Government Housing Schemes The expenditure incurred on housing schemes (including loans to

evacuee agricultural lands to displaced persons whose claims have been verified The recovery of loans of Rs 300 or less for business trade or industry under the Small Urban Loans Scheme as well as other loans for the education in India of displaced persons who have no verified claims under the Displaced Per ons (Claims) Act of 1950 is to be waived.

WEST BENGAL

Of the 25 85 277 refugees as many as 14 76 940 had been resettled by December 1953

The total number of refugees in camps and homes was transit camps 23 607 ordinary camps 25 881 camp colonies 5 667 and work site camps 10 214 Besides there are 34,900 unattached women children and old and disabled men in permanent camps

About 9 005 refugee families have been settled on Government lands and 13 187 agriculturist and 38 911 non agriculturist families on fallow or unused lands They have been given loans and building materials for building their houses Nearly 15 979 refugee families particularly those of artisans have been absorbed in the villages and the Government have advanced loans to help them rehabilitate themselves Moreover 59 261 agricultural plots and 87 090 non-agricultural plots have been acquired by refugees through direct negotiations with landowners and the help of loans from the Government The Government have also built 5 687 houses for refugees

With a view to providing educational facilities the Government have given grants or loans to the extent of Rs 7,30 606 to colleges and Rs 33,38 713 to secondary schools Vocational and technical training is being given to young men, while women are being trained in various arts and crafts

2 PART B

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

HYDERABAD

The food situation improved progressively during 1953 54 The decontrol of foodgrains has been a success and the State was in a position to offer 35 000 tons of jowar and 6 000 tons of ragi for export to the neighbouring States

An important event of the year was the completion of the Tungabhadra Dam which will irrigate 4 50 000 acres of agricultural land The Dam will also supply water to another 1 35 000 acres of pastures and woods The generation of 1 00 000 kw of hydro electric power is envisaged at the site of the Dam and at four falls down the canal

The Tenancy Act passed recently vests the ownership of land in the tiller It brings to the farmer many advantages and benefits such as protection from eviction right of purchase and the fixation of a fair rent etc

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has increased the yield this year to 10 872 lb per acre Loans have been given to cultivators for the purchase of tractors Good progress has been recorded in all the medium sized irrigation schemes

Financial aid has helped the peasants to increase the agricultural produce of the State by 5 60 000 tons

The *mujawa_a* system of procuring foodgrains which compelled the peasant to part with practically all his produce has been abolished

With the assistance of the Government of India adequate reserves of foodgrains have now been built up and the Government is giving top priority to agriculture and the construction of canals

MADHYA BHARAT

A large acreage of virgin land has been brought under the plough About 5 000 new wells have been built and old ones are being repaired

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been introduced in the State and the yield which was normally about 15 md per acre rose in one case to the record figure of 120 md per acre

Centres have been opened for spraying crops in order to protect them from pests and diseases Research is also being conducted to improve the quality of sugar cane long staple cotton rice and pulses

A uniform system of land revenue has been enforced The land tenure system at the time of the formation of the State was partly ryotwari and partly zamindari Both the zamindari and the jagirdari systems have now been abolished Full tenancy rights are being granted to the cultivators The Governments of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan have launched a scheme for harnessing the river Chambal The Government of India are assisting them in the scheme which is expected to cost Rs 49 30 crore It will irrigate 12 00 000 acres of land and generate 2 00 000 kw of electric power

Statutory rationing has been abolished in the cities of Bangalore Mysore Davangere and the Kolar gold fields

Under the Grow More Food campaign 24 major tanks and 1 156 small tanks have been deepened and improved

To persons practising the Japanese method of paddy cultivation 20 000 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed on a short term credit basis

PEPSU

The Abolition of Ala Malkiat Rights Act the Occupancy Tenants (vesting of proprietory rights) Act and the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act came into force during 1953-54 These Acts are intended to improve the condition of the tenants They will be protected against ejectment and given the right to purchase their holdings

Offices dealing with the consolidation of holdings and land records were amalgamated during the year with a view to ensuring efficiency

RAJASTHAN

Conditions of scarcity have existed in one area or another for the last three years This has resulted in heavy expenditure on relief works

In addition to Rs 47 89 000 for relief measures during 1953 54 the Government advanced Rs 63 00 000 as taccavi loans The Central Government have also given Rs 47 63 000 in the form of loans and Rs 4 33 000 as grants

SAURASHTRA

Two important pieces of legislation on land have been enacted They are the Prevention of Fragmentation and

Regulation of Holdings Act and the Prohibition of Leases Act The former will help increase agricultural production and the latter gives the right of owner hip to the tiller of the soil

Of the 13 irrigation schemes the Ranghola Surajwadi and Bhimdad were completed last year The Brahmani and Gir irrigation schemes have also been completed during the current year Dams for the Sasoi Malan Puna and Moj irrigation schemes have been completed and the canals are being built Twenty two medium and minor irrigation schemes have also been taken up

Several schemes for supplying water to the Bhal area have been completed and another scheme for the supply of clean drinking water to Subhas Patan has started functioning

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

Thanks to the increased allotment by the Centre it has been pos ible to supply more rice to the people during 1953 54 and thereby to reduce the free market price of rice

As regards major irrigation projects the Perinchani scheme in the south has been completed The other five schemes viz the Neyyar the Kuttanad the Peechi the Wadakkancherry and the Chalakudy are making satisfactory progre s

About 37 lift irrigation works are being worked to irrigate 24 000 acres In the case of 1 00 000 acres which are water logged power is being supplied to drain out the water

As regards intensive cultivation vigorous efforts are being made to distribute concentrated manures such as bone meal ground nut cake superpho phate rock phosphate etc About 16 000 tons of manures valued at Rs 50 lakh are

distributed to the cultivators every year as a loan against the crop As a result of intensive manuring about 15 000 additional tons of paddy have been produced

A State wide campaign was organised during 1953 54 for populari ing the Japanese method of paddy cultivation

EDUCATION

HYDERABAD

During the last two years 4 200 primary schools have been opened The number of students has increased by more than two lakhs

Five hundred basic training centres have been estab lished to impart education to 28 000 adults

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Education has been made free at all levels Grants-in aid to private educational institutions which had been *stopped by the Abdulla Government have been restored* with retrospective effect Grants have also been made to many new private educational institutions Six colleg s and a large number of schools for boys and girls are being opened during the current year A committee has been appointed to go into the question of re orientation of educa tion at all levels to suit modern economic and social trends In Jammu a private educational institution for women has been taken over by the Government and converted into a degree college for women

Committees have been set up to devi e measures for developing regional languages such as Dogri Kashmiri and Ladakhi so that primary education may be imparted through the mother tongue

About 250 primary schools are being started and he teachers will be paid higher salaries During 1954 55 Rs 70 lakh will be spent on education

There are 6 018 educational institutions in the State and nearly one sixth of the entire revenue is spent on education This year Rs 2 43 55 240 have been provided for education from a total budget of over Rs 15 crore

The scheme for compulsory primary education has been extended to ten more townships and over 900 villages The Government are implementing the scheme for the gradual conversion of all primary schools into basic schools About 90 primary schools have already been o converted Four basic training schools have been opened to train teachers Military training is being given to students in various schools and colleges in the State

For the education of children 25 *shishu mandirs* modelled on the Montessori system have been started

Last year the Government distributed Rs 7 80 000 for the construction of 490 school buildings

MYSORE

The new Occupational Institute at Mysore will start functioning this year Two hundred primary schools and 50 social education centres are to be opened in the rural areas

Consequent on the transfer of seven taluks in the district of Bellary to the Mysore State 472 lower elementary schools 29 higher elementary schools 16 high schools and 38 adult literacy schools have been taken over by he Department of Public Instruction

As recommended by the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee the Middle School and Upper Primary Public Examinations have been abolished

A new post of Director of Technical Education has been created

PEPSU

During the year under review 214 two teacher and 699 single teacher primary schools were opened The total number of primary schools is now 1 834 nearly twice the number at the beginning of the year Financial aid has been given to the schools for the purchase of equipment and furniture

In the Bhadson and Dhuri community project areas junior basic schools are being set up The shortage of teachers trained in basic education is expected to ease with the opening of the Government Basic Training Institute at Nabha Fifteen high schools have been given additional staff and furniture Rs 97 000 is being spent on these

Sixty one buildings have also been constructed to accom modate primary schools in the rural areas The Government contributed half the cost of each building and the other half was provided by village communities

RAJASTHAN

There are at present 18 colleges for technical and vocational education There are also three well equipped agricultural schools at Kotah Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur

The Government are executing their schemes for the expansion of secondary education Social and adult educa tion are being promoted in the State night classes and short term training camps are also being organised

SAURASHTRA

Progress has been recorded in all branches of education Four hundred and fifty primary schools have been opened and 60 new buildings constructed during the year Secondary education is being expanded through multi purpose schools Five hundred adult education centres have been opened every centre has a small library and reading room

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National Malaria Control Scheme sponsored by he Government of India

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The medical services have been considerably enlarged and liberal grants have been provided for medicines and other medical equipment The staff in the various medical institutions has also been strengthened A sanatorium for T B patients has been opened at Batote and the number of beds in the T B hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar is being further increased

Eleven Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries have been started The shifting of the main hospital in Srinagar from Amira Kadal to Karan Nagar left the people in Amira Kadal without any facilities for medical aid a dispensary has now been opened in the premises of the old hospital at Amira Kadal

A special grant of Rs 75 000 over and above the normal grants has been provided for the purchase of drugs such as streptomycine etc The B C G campaign has been intensified more than 50 000 people have been tested and nearly 35 000 vaccinated Doctors nurses and laboratory assistants are undergoing specialised training

In Jammu measures are being taken to control the spread of venereal diseases and malaria

MADHA BHARAT

Over six per cent of the revenue of the State is being spent on the provision of medical aid The State spends Rs 80 lakh annually on the medical and health services

There are 597 medical institutions excluding one pharmacy and an orphanage for invalid children Hospitals at all district headquarters have been provided with modern equipment Moreover there are 257 Ayurvedic dispensaries

in the State Every gram panchayat has been provided with medicine chests and arrangements have been made to distribute medicines in the villages on market days

Most of the villages have been covered by the B C G vaccination team of the 17 lakh people tested so far five lakhs have been inoculated

MYSORE

There is a network of 135 health units to serve the needs of the rural areas The National Malaria Control Scheme launched during November 1953 is expected to afford protection against malaria to five million people over a period of three and a half years

The four B C G units visited 17 towns and 1 167 villages and inoculated 3 18 434 people

During the period under review the number of dispensaries and hospitals has increased from 493 to 509 More than 80 per cent of them are serving the needs of the rural areas and nearly 80 institutions are for women and children In 1954 six dispensaries and six hospitals have been opened The mental hospital at Bangalore is to be upgraded to serve as a post graduate training centre and a research institute for mental and nervous diseases

PEPSU

The new medical college which can admit 300 students every year was opened on November 5 1953

The Rajendra Hospital and a hostel for nurses have been completed A sum of Rs 29 000 has been sanctioned for a T B clinic at the main hospital at Sangrur The construction of the civil hospital at Dalmia Dadri has been completed at a cost of Rs 80 000 and new wards have been added to the civil hospital at Bhatinda and the T B Sanatorium at Dharampur

Maternity and child welfare centres have also been opened at Tapa Gobindgarh Nalagarh Ranipur Talwandi Sabo Kanina Julana and Rajpura

SAURASHTRA

One hundred and ten more beds have been added to the maternity sections of the hospitals at Porbandar and Limbdi An analytical laboratory has been established at Junagadh

A house to house drive for spraying D.D T was organised and anti malaria drugs distributed free of charge Three B C G vaccination teams are working in Saurashtra and 3 23 222 persons have been tested with tuberculin

Maternity and child welfare centres have been opened at Porbandar and Limbdi A rural health centre has been established at Manavadar in the community project area

Medical boxes containing selected Ayurvedic medicines for common and minor ailments are being distributed to the villagers so far 369 medical boxes have been distributed An Ayurvedic library has also been established

A mobile dispensary has been organised to carry medical aid to isolated villages

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

In certain hilly areas which had hitherto been considered endemically malarial new villages are springing up thanks to the efficiency of the Malaria Control Organisation

Measure to prevent the spread of malaria and filariasis have been intensified

In order to cope with the increasing demand for curative measures separate T B wards are being opened in

the major hospitals A Chief T B Officer has recently been appointed to co ordinate all the T B relief and control work The mass B C G campaign was completed in the district of Trichur during May 1953 it is now being carried on in the districts of Kottayam and Quilon

Twenty maternity and child welfare centres were started during the period under review thus bringing the total number to two hundred and fifty one The Medical College General Hospital which has 450 beds started functioning this year

LABOUR

HYDERABAD

The Shops Establishment Act has been enforced in 24 towns in the State During the year 40 000 shops were inspected 1 023 prosecutions launched and Rs 85 600 paid as gratuity to discharged workers Several categories of workers and their dependents were given Rs 3 lakh as compensation for injuries and fatal accidents

The Government have constituted the Minimum Wages Committee for recommending wages for workers employed in making *bidis* and buttons road building tanning agriculture etc Boards for recommending wages have also been set up for 13 other important industries in the State

The Department of Labour has not only made employers comply with the statutory provisions for labour welfare but schemes for industrial housing the provision of schools for workers children and the establishment of recreation centres are also being implemented by the Department

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A committee has been appointed to go into the problems of industrial labour The existing laws are to be liberalised in order to provide better living conditions for labour

A survey is to be made of all the unemployed and under employed persons in the urban areas Concrete proposals would thereafter be framed to combat unemployment

MADHYA BHARAT

Almost all the labour laws promulgated by the Government of India have been enforced in the State Minimum wages have been fixed for certain industries

The Employees Provident Fund Act has been enforced and it is expected to benefit nearly 40 000 workers There are three different housing schemes for industrial labour Two of the schemes envisaging the construction of 1 852 houses at various industrial centres in Madhya Bharat have been practically completed The third sanctioned recently by the Government of India is being executed

Labour welfare centres have been started in four important industrial cities Besides the provision of facilities for games medical aid adult education etc the centres organise labourers into societies and associations for cultural and social work Maternity homes for women workers are being opened at Indore and Gwalior they will also provide guidance in family planning

MYSORE

The Labour Housing Corporation constituted under the Mysore Labour Housing Act is working jointly with the Government of India A housing board is to be constituted for the purpose of providing houses both for industrial labour and the middle classes

PEPSU

It is proposed to construct fifty quarters for industrial workers in the factory area at Patiala thirty have already been completed

The two industrial training centres in Pepsu are located at Phagwara and Nabha The centres have 112 and 128 seats respectively

The minimum rates of wages for the employees of rice flour and pulse mills have been fixed

During the period under review 16 factories were covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act So far 4 151 workers have benefited from the scheme The contribution by both employers and employees is about Rs 41 000 per month

RAJASTHAN

A weekly holiday has been made compulsory in 31 towns The formation of labour unions is being encouraged and 77 unions have already been registered Also 425 factories have been registered under the Factories Act with 33 883 workers on their rolls

SAURASHTRA

There are about 600 registered factories in the State and 575 of them have been given licenses

The minimum wages for seven types of scheduled employment have been fixed The total number of registered trade unions was about 140 with a membership of nearly 32 000 workers The registration of 27 unions has either been withdrawn or cancelled Now there are only 113 trade unions with 27 000 members

The employment exchange at Rajkot has registered 3 000 workers in search of jobs

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Of the 3 540 industrial disputes which the conciliation

staff handled 3 305 were settled amicably and 73 referred for adjudication

Employers have been persuaded to provide amenities such as rest rooms tiffin rooms creches reading rooms sports medical assistance etc for their workers The provision relating to the establishment of canteens in factories employing 250 or more workers has also been strictly enforced

The number of trade unions has increased from 581 to 623

Minimum wages have been fixed for employment in plantation *bidi* making and the cashew nut industries

INDUSTPY

HYDFRABAD

Six integrated training centres which will impart training in various cottage industries and demonstrate modern methods of production have been established in the State

Prospecting for copper ores has been undertaken in certain tracts A new power house is being constructed at the Singareni collieries At present the collieries produce approximately 13 lakh tons of coal The output will be stepped up to 20 lakh tons when the power house is commissioned

The Industrial Trust Fund has shares valued at Rs 111 36 lakh in the local industries and in two Bombay companies So far Rs 213 26 lakh have been advanced as loans

Minerals worth Rs 3 5 crore were produced during 1953

Tourism is one of the major industries of the Sta e The Government have now provided more facilities for travel as well as greater amenities in order to attract a larger number of visitors to Kashmir

To maintain a steady flow of passenger traffic and es sential goods the Government Transport Department runs a fleet of 500 vehicles and provides employment to nearly 1 500 people Since 1947 the transport industry in the State has expanded by 300 per cent and the rates for freight and fares have been reduced considerably

Artisans have been brought together through the agency of the Kashmir Government Arts Emporium The formation of artisans co-operative societies has also been encouraged The produce of the societies is market ed by the emporium through its branches in nearly 30 dif ferent places in India

The Government have started a new factory at Pampore eight miles from Srinagar for the manufacture of office stationery instruments and building materials

Measures are being taken to foster the growth of in dustrial and commercial initiative among the people of Ladakh The Government have granted an interest free loan of Rs 5 00 000 for setting up a marketing syndicate Fifty per cent of the syndicate s profits are being spent on measures designed to improve living standards

MADHYA BHARAT

The Government lay great emphasis on the develop ment of cottage industries An industrial advisory board has been formed and during 1953 the Government distri buted Rs 35 500 as loans and Rs 29 036 as grants for deve loping the various cottage industries

In order to protect the handloom industry the Government have exempted handloom cloth made at Chanderi Maheswar Sarangpur and Shajapur from sales tax for a period of one year in the first instance The Government are also giving financial aid to weavers for the purchase of machines

A gram udyog samiti has been established to encourage the development of village industries a sum of Rs 3 lakh has been placed at its disposal for the development of 25 industries

MYSORE

Special attention is being paid to the development of cottage industries particularly the handloom and khadi industry There are at present 31 centres for cottage industries in the State and a grant of Rs 58 500 has been secured from the Government of India for expanding these industries

The Government have ordered the purchase of handloom cloth for most of their requirements they have received Rs 10 13 lakh from the Ce s Fund and the money will be pent on schemes for developing the handloom industry Handloom cloth is also being exempted from the levy of sales tax

For the industrial development of the State the Government have decided to extend the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to all the districts in the State In the budget for 1954 55 a provision of Rs 16 lakh has been made for this scheme

PEPSU

For the development of arts and crafts schemes estimated to cost Rs 5 40 000 are being implemented in the Dhuri

community development project and the national extension service blocks Schemes have also been prepared for the intensive development of the following eight industries the manufacture of cycle parts foot wear and leather goods simple types of mathematical instruments sports goods glassware and locks and carpentry and tanning

A handloom centre has been organised at Malerkotla and demonstrations are being given in improved techniques Regular courses in training are also organised of the 104 persons who joined the centres for these courses 72 have already completed their training About 20 new designs in different qualities of cloth such as poplin twill shirting and towelling have been introduced at the centres

PAJASTHAN

A cement factory run by Messrs Jaipur Udyog Ltd of Sawai Madhopur started production in May 1953 The factory has a capacity of 10 000 tons of cement per month The total capacity of the cement factories in the State is now 35 000 tons per month

In order to encourage the export of vegetable oils the export duty on oil and oil cakes has been reduced by fifty per cent

Several schemes for developing the khadi and other village industries are in operation The modernisation and mechanisation of these industries is also envisaged

SAURASHTRA

An Industrial Finance Corporation has been established by the State Government The needs of the smaller units are to be met by the Saurashtra Small Scale Industries Board The board which was set up this year will also advise the Government on the development of smaller industries

The Saurashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board has been formed to look after the khadi and village industries

An ambitious scheme has been launched for the deve lopment of small scale industries and a sum of Rs 8 00 000 provided for it The Saurashtra Handloom Board was set up this year and an up to date handloom weaving centre has also been started The goods produced by the small scale industries and the handloom weavers will be marketed through an emporium which is being established at Rajkot

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

With a view to providing working capital for the indus tries an Industrial Finance Corporation has been constitu ted with a capital of Rs 1 crore the State Government will subscribe 50 per cent of the capital The corporation start ed functioning on December 1 1953 and has already sanc tioned four loans amounting to Rs 12 lakh

In order to safeguard the interests of the labour popula tion the Government have taken over the management of certain industrial concerns which had been closed down viz the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills at Trichur and the Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd at Mulakunnathukavu The titanium oxide factory at Trivandrum where production had been laid off temporarily has resumed work The palm gur industry has been reorganised on a co operative basis two central co operative societies and 50 primary societies of workers engaged in the industry are now func tioning in various parts of the State

Similarly the coir industry which gives employment to about 5 00 000 people in the coastal areas is being deve loped under a scheme estimated to cost Rs 64 lakh Two central societies and 120 primary societies will be organised in order to protect the workers from the vagaries of middle men

With a view to rehabilitating the handloom industry on a co-operative basis a scheme estimated to cost Rs 10 lakh during the year is being worked out

Schemes for the reorganisation of other cottage industries such as oil crushing the weaving of mats from kora grass and fibre the making of pottery bee keeping etc are also being developed

REHABILITATION

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

As recommended by the Wazir Committee the recovery of rehabilitation loans from displaced persons has been suspended in certain areas Further loans totalling Rs 4 50 000 are being given to displaced families in Poonch Displaced persons have also been exempted from the payment of land revenue

It is proposed to establish a colony for 4 000 families A committee has been formed for dealing with the problem of rehabilitation it will implement the decisions taken by the Government

MADHYA BHARAT

The majority of the 68 000 displaced persons in Madhya Bharat have been rehabilitated Nearly 10 000 persons have been given loans while 300 families have been settled on the land Loans for agricultural purposes have also been advanced A sum of Rs 9 lakh has been distributed as loans for the establishment of industries

So far 1 473 houses for displaced persons have been constructed at Indore Ujjain Gwalior Neemuch Morena Tarana Manasa Shamgarh and Bhanpura The Government have built 792 *pucca* shops and displaced persons have built 1,228 shops with their own resources

Vocational training centres have been opened for Harijans and Adivasis classes are being conducted in spinning and weaving the manufacture of palm gur carpentry and other trades

MYSORE

There are about 8 436 displaced persons in the State Of these 7 785 live in Bangalore 581 in the city of Mysore and the rest in the other districts

Relief in the form of doles is being given to nearly 55 families a total sum of Rs 1 ,00 is paid every month Rehabilitation loans amounting to Rs 2 78 879 12as have been given to 277 persons in trades and business Houses for displaced persons have been built on 53 of the 200 plots reserved for displaced persons at Jayanagar in Bangalore These houses have already been allotted Another 59 families have been given plots to build their house A sum of R 49 940 5 as has been disbursed to displaced students

RAJASTHAN

Nearly three lakh displaced persons have been resettled About eighty per cent have been settled on the land in the rural areas more than 6 28 lakh acres of fertile land were distributed among them Moreover Rs 4 45 crore have been distributed as loans for rehabilitation

About 1 092 houses and 1 375 shops and stalls have already been completed and the construction of 400 house is in progress Plans for another 550 houses and 542 shops have been finalised The educational needs of displaced students have also been attended to liberally In 157 schools for displaced students 475 displaced teachers were employed Free education is imparted to 13 081 students in these schools Special measures are being taken to help unattached women and children

Part payment of compensation claims has been made to those who have been living in homes for the displaced The construction of 208 more houses at Jamnagar and 84 at Rajkot has been started People living in *vandas* Government buildings and private premises are to be shifted to these houses

A sum of Rs 2 00 000 has been given as loans to displaced persons for starting small scale industries Loans totalling Rs 50 000 have also been given to displaced persons who have been settled as agriculturists Financial assistance to the extent of Rs 40 000 has been made available for displaced students

A number of displaced women have been trained in nursing and midwifery Technical training is also being given to displaced persons at Morvi and Bantur

3 PART C

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AJMER

Sugar maize and milo were derationed in November 1953 The movement of foodgrains between Ajmer and Rajasthan has been permitted in order to ensure sufficient stocks of foodgrains in the open market

As part of the Grow More Food campaign 105 old wells and seven *panghats* have been deepened by means of compressors Besides taccavi loans amounting to Rs 1 56 375 have been advanced for deepening 442 old wells Nearly 7 436 tons of compost and about 1 240 md of good quality wheat seed 300 md of other seeds 698 md of ammonium sulphate and 80 md of superphosphate have been distributed among the cultivators agricultural production has thus increased considerably

BHOPAL

The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 40 094 acres of land during 1953 54 As a result of mechanised cultivation the average yield per acre of wheat rose from 4 md 22 sr to 10 md

An area of 15 601 acres has been brought under irrigation with the help of new tanks and wells thos

existing have been renovated Barrages across streams are also being built

The Department has distributed 185 tons of fertilisers and 104 tons of improved seeds to cultivators The scheme for popularising the making of compost has been put into operation

The Bhopal State Jagirdari Abolition Act which aims at improving the lot of the cultivators has been passed

A school has been started for the training of fishermen s children The income from the sale of fish fishing licences and auction of fishing rights was Rs 17 368

The Bhopal Panchayat Raj Act of 1953 was enforced in the State on August 15 1953 and it is proposed to set up 532 gaon sabhas and 42 *nyaya* panchayats in the State This year the State has been able to export both gram and jowar as the production has risen from 1 34 000 tons in 1949 to 1 96 000 tons

BILASPUR

Due to the abnormally low rainfall maize the main crop of the State was very poor Wheat had to be imported from the Punjab for distribution in the deficit areas For increasing agricultural production 270 md of sunn hemp seeds for green manuring about 57 md of ammonium sulphate and 37 md of superphosphate were distributed in the project areas About 10 000 manure pits have been dug and many others widened

Demonstrations in the use of modern agricultural imple ments were given by the gram sewaks The implements have been lent to cultivators so that they may try them out

Extensive praying with insecticides was carried out in order to fight the locust menace

Three agricultural exhibitions and crop competitions were organised wide publicity was given to the Japanese method of rice cultivation

COORG

During 1953 7 000 tons of rice were supplied to Mysore and 200 tons to Malabar The 1954 crop is estimated at 50 000 tons of rice 8 000 tons more than la t year Consequently it is proposed to export more than 14 000 tons of rice to the deficit areas outside the State

In order to irrigate about 860 acres of wet land 45 new tanks have been dug and 29 renovated The construction and improvement of 27 dams has been carried out and nearly 750 acres of fallow land have been reclaimed

Pea ants now realise the usefulness of green manure Manure mixture and bone meal valued at Rs 13 000 were distributed free to peasants The Government have also supplied 1 151 tons of manures and fertilisers to cultivators at subsidised rates Experiments in the Japanese method of rice cultivation have been carried out at eight village centres Experiments with various fodder and other crops have also been conducted at the Government Agricultural Farm

DELHI

In order to increase crop yields sludge manure and chemical fertilisers have been distributed to the cultivators Also jowar seeds have been distributed in liberal quantities to encourage the use of green manures Many varieties of improved seeds have been supplied to the cultivators

The work of consolidating small and scattered holdings has been completed in 73 villages and it should be completed in all the villages by 1955 56

Improved methods of agriculture have been publicised and practical demonstrations organi ed

Agricultural implements and iron and steel for the con struction of godowns have been supplied to the cultivators through multi purpose co operative societies

A sum of Rs 2 5 lakh has been provided for the preven tion and control of pests and plant diseases The State will give assistance in the development of poultry farming in the rural areas Superior breeds of poultry birds will be given to the cultivators and adequate training will also be provided by the Government

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Department of Agriculture was separated from the Forest Department in August 1953

A scheme for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Service has been finalised and arrangements are being made to set up sections for botany agronomy plant pathology entomology soil science and chemistry

Growers of potatoes and wheat have been supplied with better quality seeds and those cultivating paddy have been persuaded to adopt the Japanese method Compost making in trenche and the use of fertilisers and green manures have been recommended to the cultivators Horticulturists have been supplied with 16 597 fruit plants from the depart mental nurseries and measures are being taken to protect the plants from pest

KUTCH

In order to promote crop yields 10 tons of superphos phate 43 tons of ammonium sulphate and improved varieties of bajra jowar and paddy seeds were distributed to the agriculturists

The payment of crop share rent to jagirdars and superior holders can now be computed in cash

During the year under review small taccavi loans amounting to Rs 10 lakh were given to the cultivators for the purchase of seeds implements and bullocks

Under the Grow More Food Scheme about 605 new wells have been sunk at a cost of Rs 5 95 000 The construction of sluice gates on six dams viz Rasalia Chawddka Dagala Dhaneti Kumbharia Habbay and Kalyanpur has been completed

VINDHYA PRADESH

A provision of Rs 2 lakh has been made towards the establishment of four new agricultural farms An Irrigation Department has recently been constituted and it concerns itself with the construction of tanks and wells

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation is also being propagated and field demonstrations in the use of improved types of implements are being conducted The benefits of crop rotation are being shown to the cultivators Improved varieties of seeds artificial fertilisers and compost have also been distributed

The State is normally self sufficient in foodgrains and even has a small surplus in rice The yield this year has been greater and there has been a general fall in prices There is no rationing of foodgrains in the State

EDUCATION

AJMER

Forty new basic schools have been opened Many rural primary schools have been converted into middle schools and several middle schools have been raised to high school status

There are in all 1 025 adult education centres in the State

A sum of Rs 60 000 has been distributed among displaced students in the form of Government stipends and cash grants Another sum of Rs 15 000 has been provided for physical education and the development of social and recreational activities

A girls unit of the N C C has been formed at the Savitri Girls College at Ajmer Units of the Auxiliary Cadet corps have also been formed at four places in the State

BHOPAL

One high school and 80 primary schools were opened during 1953 54 In the rural areas eight junior basic schools have been opened A basic training college has also been opened at Gandhinagar and 29 teachers are being trained there

Agriculture is now a part of the curricula of all rural high and middle schools The Cambridge School at Bhopal has been raised to the status of a high school affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education

A sum of Rs 50 000 has been provided for the welfare of Harijan students All students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes have been given free text books and other reading and writing material

Ten social education centres have been opened at Bhopal and five at Sehore

BILASPUR

The total number of educational institutions is now 50 with 250 teachers and 7 000 students on their rolls The expenditure for the year including that on development schemes is estimated to be approximately Rs 65 000 Four new primary schools have been added to the existing thirty Four others have been raised to the middle standard Twelve

school buildings have been built with the help of the people The middle school at Bilaspur has been raised to the status of a senior basic school Forty teachers have already been trained at the Basic Training College

The State has a Janata College and 11 adult centres six of them having been set up under the Community Projects Programme The centres have been equipped with radio sets petromax lamps and other necessities A small library is also attached to the centres

COORG

All the district board schools have been taken over by the Government and the salaries of the teachers now conform to Government scales A youth welfare movement (Auxiliary Cadet Corp) has been started in all the Government high schools A sum of Rs 3 35 lakh has been sanctioned towards the construction of new school buildings and the extension of existing accommodation in the middle and primary schools The programme of manual work for high school boys is being continued and much useful work has been done by the students The social education centres have been equipped with libraries and educational films are also shown at these centres

DELHI

The number of recognised schools has increased from 725 in 1952 53 to 755 during 1953 54 Educational facilities have therefore been provided for an additional [illegible] students

Compulsory primary education has also been introduced in the rural areas In order to provide free and compulsory primary education to village children 12 junior basic and primary schools have been raised to the senior basic standard A batch of 12 graduate teachers has been d[illegible]

to undergo training in the senior basic course at the Jamia Millia

A Know Your Country Tour was organised during the year A special train carrying about 900 students visited places of commercial and historical importance The students covered about 3 000 miles

Education up to the higher secondary standard is now free for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Cash grants to the extent of Rs 1 13 000 have been paid to Scheduled Caste students and financial assistance to the extent of Rs 4 68 000 given to displaced students

Specialised courses have been started at the Janata College of Social Work They include plastic and canvas work carpentry agriculture animal husbandry and soap making Three camps were organised for the training of field workers Three fortnightly bulletins *Hamara Shahr Hamara Gaon* and *Samaj Shiksha Sandesh* are being published

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The middle schools have been raised to high school standard and lower middle schools to middle school standard New primary basic schools have also been opened

A comprehensive scheme is being drawn up for social education

In 1953 a bill entitled the Himachal Pradesh Compulsory Primary Education Bill was passed

KUTCH

An intermediate college for the arts and sciences started

functioning at Bhuj in June 1953 Five new primary schools have been opened in the rural areas and five new school buildings are being constructed Social and adult educa tion centres have been started in the main taluka towns Community centres for social education have been opened in the villages

During 1953 54 six additional teachers were deputed for basic training to schools in the State of Bombay Scholarships were given to 99 students for higher studies in other parts of India Centres where Hindi is taught were given grants amounting to Rs 2 500 In order to relieve unemployment among the educated 20 new primary schools are being opened and 10 existing primary schools are being upgraded

VINDHYA PRADESH

The number of primary schools in 1953 54 is 2 193 as compared to 1 858 in 1952 53 Besides the provision of Rs 75 000 annually for repairs a sum of Rs 20 000 is being spent on new buildings this year

One basic school at each of the eight district head quarters and one basic training college at Kundeshwar were started during 1953 54 One hundred and thirty seven Hindi middle schools have been converted into English middle schools

The scheme for social education which is a part of the Five Year Plan for the State is being implemented A social education van equipped with audio visual apparatus has been doing useful work

PUBLIC HEALTH

AJMER

The King George V Memorial Maternity Home and the Masuda Estate Dispensary at Bijainagar have been taken

over by the Government A sum of Rs 5 000 has been distributed as grants in aid to Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries in the State

A malaria control centre has been opened at Beawar Al o the BCG vaccination campaign launched on a mass scale in 1952 is making good progress by the end of January 1954 the tuberculin test had been carried out on 238 735 people

Facilities for consultation on family planning have now been provided at George V Memorial Maternity Home the Municipal Dispensary and the Women s Mission Hospital in Ajmer

BHOPAL

The dispensary at Bareli was converted into a hospital with 10 beds during the year under review A new Allo pathic dispensary was opened at Doraha in the Sehore dis trict

In co-operation with the mobile unit of the Gandhi Eye Hospital at Aligarh the public health authorities or ganised an Fye Relief Camp in Bhopal city

A well equipped T B hospital with 132 beds has been built at Idgah Hill

Almost all the towns and villages in the State with a population of 1 000 people or more have been covered by B C G vaccination units An organised campaign against malaria was launched throughout the State and houses in 1 194 villages were sprayed with D D T Paludrine tablets were al o distributed among the villagers

Four mobile di pensaries toured various parts of the State carrying medical aid to the rural areas

BILASPUR

Vigorous anti malaria operations are being carried out in the State houses are being sprayed with D D T and Mepacrine tablets distributed to the people Wells and tanks have been disinfected and a general drive to promote cleanliness has also been launched

Two more maternity and child welfare centres were established in the State during the year under review

COORG

The Medical Department which was under the control of the Coorg District Board has now been aken over by the State Government Consequent upon this transfer of control the pay scales of midwives nurses and other employees have been upgraded An additional provision of Rs 31 000 has been made in the State budget to be spent by the Medical Department on diet and medicines Rs 7 000 for the purchase of iron cots and Rs 7 000 for equipment have also been sanctioned

Mass B C G vaccinations were begun in the State in November 1953 Children in 22 schools were tested and of these 6 023 have already been vaccinated the work is still continuing

DELHI

The Hindu Rao Hospital is to be conver ed into a general hospital with 100 beds during the year under review 120 beds were added to the S J Tuberculosis Hospital A chest surgery unit equipped with a special operation theatre a laboratory block with post-operation rooms and an X ray apparatus was also set up A double-storeyed ward capable of accommodating 46 beds has been added to the Infectious Diseases Hospital

The Shahdara dispensary has been taken over from

Shahdara Municipality A large quantity of new equipment has been procured and it is proposed shortly to convert it into a 50 bed hospital

The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home which had hitherto been administered by the New Delhi Municipal Committee has now passed under the control of the Central Government Another health centre fifth in the series has been set up at Patel Nagar for the benefit of displaced persons a sixth centre is being built at Motinagar To improve health services in the poorer areas of Delhi six Sevika Centres have been started at Kamla Nagar Roshanara Road Andha Mughal Anand Parbat Bhapa Nagar and Sat Nagar

So far 10 lakh people have been tested for tuberculosis and two lakhs vaccinated with B C G

The malarial parts of Delhi s urban areas and almost all its villages and colonies were disinfected with D D T

Two maternity and child welfare centres were established during 1953 54—one each at Kotal Mubarakpur and Malkaganj Nursery schools have also been started for the benefit of children whose parents earn less than Rs 100 a month

The number of persons insured under the Employees State Insurance Scheme increased from 31 000 in 1952 to 66 925 in December 1953 Eight full time and 11 part time dispensaries have been opened to cater for the needs of insured workers

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A T B sanatorium with 35 beds has been opened at Mandhodhar near Dharampore Four Ayurvedic and four Allopathic dispensaries have been organised in the districts of Mahasu Mandi Chamba and Sirmur Twenty five beds have been added to the Himachal Pradesh Hospital at Simla

A deep X ray plant costing about Rs 60 000 has been installed in the hospital Doctors pay regular visits to the villages and besides giving medical aid they advise on matters concerning public health Medical and public health schemes under the Five Year Development Plan estimated to cost Rs 18 09 000 are being implemented satisfactorily

A number of medical and public health personnel have been deputed for training in orthopaedic surgery anti rabic treatment and the treatment of leprosy Besid s two stipends have been awarded for training in Ayurveda and two for the M B B S course

All the malarial regions are being sprayed with D D T Free anti malarial drugs are also being distributed in these areas In all 34 372 houses have been sprayed and 8 195 patients treated in their homes

Mass B C G vaccinations have been done in the districts of Mandi and Chamba and mass X rays taken in the towns of Mandi and Chamba

Four maternity and child welfare centres have been opened at Sundernagar Chamba Tissa and Dadahu Cod liver oil multivitamin tablets skimmed milk etc are distributed to expectant mothers

KUTCH

A rural dispensary at Dudhai and a mobile dispensary at the Nakhatrana taluka were started during the year under review A sum of Rs 4 lakh has been donated for the construction of a general hospital at Bhuj and an eye hospital at Mandvi and the work on them will commence shortly At Anjar a building worth Rs 5 lakh has been offered as a donation to the authorities for use as a hospital.

Under the National Malaria Control Scheme several measures have been taken to control the spread of the disease

During 1953 54 the number of hospitals in the State increased to 75 and a sum of Rs 2 lakh was spent this year on improving their equipment a dental department was added to one of them Eight mobile dispensaries worked throughout the year bringing medical aid to far flung villages in addition to their other functions they distributed anti malaria drugs in the rural areas B C G vaccinations are also being carried out on a mass scale To make good the shortage of nurses and midwives training facilities have been provided at the G M Hospital in Rewa

LABOUR

AJMER

Minimum wages have now been fixed in all the scheduled industrial establishments where 1 000 or more persons are employed

The Labour Department has been helping industries in the procurement of raw materials and the movement of machinery

Four textile mills and two hosiery factories have been covered by the Employees Provident Fund Scheme During 1953 about 5 400 worker on an average have benefited directly from the scheme every month

BHOPAL

During the year under review the Industrial Tribunal settled nine industrial disputes Besides these more than 450 other disputes were amicably settled

Nine more trade unions have been registered bringing the total to twenty-one

The Weekly Holidays Act was enforced in the city of Bhopal from November 1 1953

COORG

Minimum rates of wages have been fixed for workers employed in coffee plantations cardamom gardens and agriculture The Coorg Minimum Wages Rules have also been finalised

In all 307 disputes were referred to the Tribunal Of these 127 were settled amicably 62 were rejected and 31 were withdrawn by the parties concerned

The expenditure on labour and social welfare work has been about Rs 30 000

DELHI

Most of the 191 labour disputes and 1 102 individual complaints were amicably settled. Employers have been required under the settlements to pay Rs 45 588 to workers as arrears in wages.

The Minimum Wages Act has been extended to the iron foundries (with or without attached machine-shops) automobile engineering workshops printing presses and the makers of metalware The fixing of minimum wages in the first three types of employment has benefited more than 8 000 workers

Wherever possible employers have been induced to provide canteens retirement benefits and recreational facilities for the workers. The Government opened a welfare centre in the Subzimandi area in November 1953 The centre has a library a reading room and facilities for indoor and outdoor games Literacy classes are also run by the centre

The Government have decided to construct 1,376 quarters for industrial workers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

Thirty five new trade unions were registered and the combined membership of the unions was 200 266 in March 1953

The number of factories registered under the Factories Act has increased from 281 in 1947 to 625 in 1953 In order to ensure stricter observance of the health sanitation and other welfare provisions of the Act the post of a Medical Inspector has been created

KUTCH

All Government of India Acts relating to labour welfare including the Factory Act of 1948, the Minimum Wages Act of 1947 the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and the Payment of Wages Act of 1936 have been made applicable to Kutch.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Industrial workers have been given facilities for organising themselves into trade unions Minimum wages in all the scheduled employments have also been fixed

In order to ensure the welfare and safety of factory workers the Factories Act of 1948 and the V P Factory Rules of 1952 have been enforced Conciliatory measures for the amicable settlement of disputes have been adopted under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947

INDUSTRY

AJMER

The relative scarcity of industrial raw materials in the State and the absence of a well developed local market for industrial goods considerably limit the scope for industrial enterprise in the State An Industrial Advisory Committee has however been set up to explore the possibilities of setting up new industries The committee has formulated

questionnaires and is collecting the necessary data A Board of Economic Enquiry has also been set up by the State Government to assess the economic potential of the State

BHOPAL

During 1953 54 a number of training centres we e opened in the city of Bhopal Sehore and the neighbouring areas to train the local population in useful trades such as weaving tailoring carpentry etc

A village industries training centre was opened at Gandhi Ashram in Bhopal It seeks to further the basis of the rural economy by training villagers in various crafts—the weaving of khadi in particular

Loans amounting to Rs 2 000 were distributed to individuals and co-operative societies engaged in village industries

A further sum of Rs 9 455 was distributed in the form of cash grants tools and equipment

An emporium which displays and sells goods produced at the Government training centres was established in the city of Bhopal

The All India Handicrafts Board has drawn up a plan to promote the growth of 42 handicrafts in the State pottery mats and toys have been given an important place in the plan The artisans engaged in these industries will be organised into co-operative societies

BILASPUR

As part of the Community Projects Programme it is proposed to open five mobile training centres in the Ghumarwin and Sadar Tehsil development blocks these will impart training in wood work tailoring leather work weaving and tin smithy

COORG

Bee-keeping handloom weaving poultry farming and pottery are among the important cottage industries in the State Almost all of them cater exclusively for local markets except for honey which the State exports in large quantities After a detailed investigation of the raw materials available in the State the State Industries Advisory Board has recommended the immediate development of several cottage industries The more important among these are bee-keeping sericulture fruit juice industry poultry farming handloom weaving pottery and fishery In its scheme for the development of the handloom industry in Coorg the State Handloom Advisory Board has recommended that more weaving schools be set up and final inducement be offered to weavers to carry on their trade

DELHI

Thanks to the prompt and active assistance of the Industries Directorate 75 new manufacturing concerns came into existence in the State during the year under review The Directorate helped these concerns to procure raw materials both from within and outside the country offered free advice on technical and commercial matters and provided financial assistance and facilities for power and transport

A sum of Rs 32 000 has been given as a grant to the Khadi and Gramudyog Sehkari Samiti Ltd with a view to promoting the khadi industry A subsidy of Rs 5 000 was given to the Harijan Sevak Sangh to train Harijan boys in cottage industries during the year under review the Sangh organised a toy making section

The Industrial Advisory Board constituted early in 1953 has approved a scheme for the formation of an Industrial Finance Corporation in the State The Board has completed a study of the problem of unemployment in the

State and will shortly undertake a variety of remedial measures

The Inspectorate of Weights and Measures undertook the verification and stamping of weights and measures used in various parts of the State and conducted surprise raids to check fraudulent practices and round up the offenders

During the year under review 119 new companies including three foreign companies were registered under the Indian Companies Act Another 600 new firms were registered under the Indian Partner hip Act of 1932

HIMACHAL PRADESH

New training cum production centres have been established for weaving and spinning wool at Chamba Mandi Rieur and Sundernagar (Mandi district) and at Chini (Mahasu district) tanning and manufacture of leather goods at Chamba and Paonta (Sirmur district) manufacture of metalware at Solan (Mahasu district) pottery at Paonta (Sirmur district) basketry at Nahan (Sirmur district) manufacture of slates for children at Mandi and manufacture of matches and match boxes at Jogindernagar (Mandi district)

New nurseries for the cultivation of mulberry trees have been established in the Mandi Sirmur and Chamba districts The Department has also started silk reeling and silk weaving in the Mandi district

The Himachal Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Nahan has treated 1 13 000 md of resin it has manufactured 77,200 md of rosin and 1 54 000 gallons of turpentine valued at approximately Rs 24 70 000

To encourage the establishment of cottage and small scale industries loans to the extent of Rs 1 32 000 have been granted to deserving per ons

KUTCH

The four salt works started at Kandla Jakhau Mundra and Koteshwar are making steady progress In order to encourage the development of cottage industries the Government of India have granted a sub idy of Rs 20 000 to be distributed by the State Government as loans a Cottage Industries Board has been set up to devise ways and means of developing cottage industries in the State Measures are being formulated to organise and promote the fishing industry which is potentially a valuable source of additional revenue and empolyment

VINDHYA PRADESH

Mines which yield as many as a dozen important minerals continue to be the mainstay of the State economy The mining industry receives valuable assistance from the Directorate of Industries

REHABILITATION

AJMER

During 1953 54 small loans amounting to Rs 19 380 have been disbursed to displaced persons. Maintenance allowances have also been paid to 166 widows and 281 aged persons

The Widows Home-cum Training Centre at Ajmer which was opened in 1950 continued to impart training in tailoring embroidery and carpet weaving The Vocational Training Centre at Beawar has al o been giving training in tailoring and spinning The trainees are paid stipends of Rs 12 each per month At the end of 1953 43 destitute displaced women were receiving training

Under the housing scheme for displaced Harijans 160 single room tenements at Ajmer and 136 at Beawar were under construction at the end of 1953

BHOPAL

The construction of a township for displaced persons at Bairagarh has been completed Loans have been advanced to former trainees in order to enable them to establish themselves in vocations of their choice Housing loans have al o been granted to displaced persons in Bairagarh for the construction of tenements and shops A sum of Rs 35 000 has been distributed as grants and stipends to 2 000 displaced students

BILASPUR

Preliminary steps have been taken for the resettlement of persons whose lands will be submerged when the Bhakra Nangal reservoir is built

KUTCH

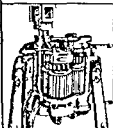
By the end of 1953 there were 863 inmates in the Home for displaced old and infirm persons at Gandhidham The annual expenditure on this Home is Rs 3 lakh Small loans have been given to displaced persons for industrial and agricultural purposes

VINDHYA PRADESH

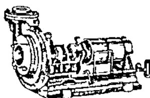
A sum of R 10 000 has been allotted by the Government of India for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students and trainees from West Pakistan Another sum of Rs 33 lakh has been granted for disbursement as mainten ance and marriage allowances and rehabilitation grants The construction of 610 single-room tenements for displaced persons has been sanctioned and work on them has already begun

PRODUCTS OF EXPERIENCE

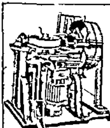
Each Dominant
In Its Field



SULTAN
CANE CRUSHER



CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

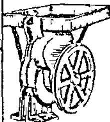


SHIVALIK
POWER-DRIVEN CRUSHER

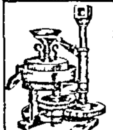


PADDY THRASHER

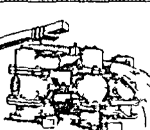
WE MANUFACTURE HIGH
CLASS AGRICUTURAL
IMPLIMENTS
AND UNDERTAKE GREY
AND ALLOYED CASTINGS
AND
MACHINE WORK



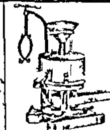
CORN SHELLER



KAISER-E-HIND
BULLOCK-DRIVEN FLOUR MILL



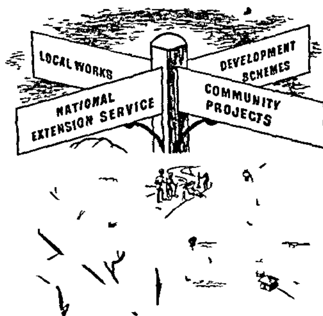
SAROVAR
BULLOCK-DRIVEN WATER PUMP



KAISAR-E-HIND
POWER-DRIVEN FLOUR MILL

NAHAN FOUNDRY LTD., NAHAN
(HIMACHAL PRADESH) (GOVT. OF INDIA CONCERN)

(HP)


LOCAL WORKS
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE
COMMUNITY PROJECTS